The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Senate finance bill reached the President yesterday.

—The steamship Nederland, of the Red Star line, is ashore on Brigantine shoals.

—Anton Burkhart, City Treasurer of Green Bay, Wis., has disappeared, and it is supposed absconded.

—A rise in the Cumberland river has flooded the lower portions of Nashville, causing great damage to property.

—John Hafker, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor General of Great Britain, and has accepted the appointment.

—The Keystone Bridge Company completed the iron work on the bridge crossing the Mississippi river at St. Louis on Wednesday.

—Queen Victoria has sent a message to the House of Commons recommending a grant of £25,000 to General Sir Garnet Wolsely.

—The inhabitants of Lambeth and vicinity are making temporary embankments on the Thames in anticipation of a high tide to-morrow.

—The French Government has advised M. De Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, to accept the decision of the International Commission.

—The shops, machinery, and seven box and one passenger car of the L. C. & S. W. R. R. at Crawfordsville, Indiana, were totally destroyed by fire last evening.

—Twelve Titusville printers have been sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment and a fine of forty dollars and costs each for conspiracy against the *Courier*.

—The Postmaster General has sent a communication to the Postoffice Committee of the House, advocating the passage of a law to compel the payment of postage on all newspapers.

—Representative Kelley, from the Centennial Committee, reported a bill in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, appropriating three million dollars for the Centennial Exhibition.

—The vessel owners of St. Catharines, Canada, held a meeting on Wednesday, and appointed a delegate to the Detroit Convention to protest against the bridging of the Detroit river.

—The steamship Illinois, which left Philadelphia for Liverpool on Thursday, ran into a tow of canal boats, and sunk four of them. The crews were saved, but a woman and child were drowned.

—Rev. Dr. Thomas Carlton, late of the Methodist Book Concern, died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday morning, aged sixty-six. He was Treasurer of Elizabeth at the time of his death.

—The steamer Amite, from New Orleans for Pensacola, with a cargo of grain and flour, collided last Wednesday night in the Rigolets with the steamer Reliance. The Amite sank in a few minutes. No lives were lost.

—A dispatch dated Havre, says the steamship L'Amerique, of the French Trans-Atlantic line, was wrecked off the French coast on the 14th inst. All the passengers and crew were saved with the single exception of the second officer.

—A rowing match for the championship of the Thames and £200 a side, took place on Thursday, on that river, between Sadler and Bagnall. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Sadler won by three lengths. The betting was 6 to 4 in his favor.

—Gov. Kellogg last evening sent to the official journal of Louisiana a statement that he had examined the additional election bill referred to in the Senate debate on Wednesday, and finding it in many respects objectionable, will in no contingency sign or promulgate it.

—In consequence of recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for blanks for applications. Up to the present time no bounty law has been passed by this Congress.

—It is understood that the railroad superintendents and managers in session in St. Louis, on Wednesday, to consult regarding summer time schedules, decided to make no change in the present through time cards, excepting to shorten the time between Chicago and New York about half an hour.

—The Kentucky Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of that State, has overruled a motion for a re-hearing of the case by which the Kentucky Central Railroad from Covington to Lexington was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bowler heirs on the 27th of last April to the original stockholders at their suit. The mandate was so modified as to allow the Bowler heirs credit for taxes, losses, attorneys' fees and claims against the old company.

—The holders of bonds of the State of Virginia met in London on Thursday, and adopted resolutions complimenting Governor Kemper on his recent financial message to the Legislature, regretting the increasing number of defaults by the States of the American Union, as calculated to defraud bondholders and impair the credit of the Federal as well as State Governments, and declaring that they will hereafter discountenance any attempts to raise money in European markets on the part of a defaulting State.

—The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report and recommend the passage of [illegible] Pacific Mail Steamship

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Dead-Lock in the Senate on the Judicial Nominations—The Democrats Refusing to Vote Unless Certain Political Advantages are Conceded—The Judges Reappointed by the Governor—The "Brockway Free Pass Bill" Passed by the House.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. RUTAN—An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished to the Constitutional Convention.

Also an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven gentlemen to report amendments to the new Constitution to the next Legislature.

Separate Schools.

Mr. ANDERSON reported as committed an act to repeal all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive tuition of children of color.

Democratic Stubbornness.

The new Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the Senators elected (22) to confirm any nominations made by the Governor, and when several nominations came before the Senate this morning the Democrats refused to vote on the nominations. Consequently the nominations were not confirmed.

Mr. RUTAN called up the nomination of Judges, and said: "The five days required by the rule for nominations to lie on the table had elapsed, and it is very important that these nominations should be confirmed. In Adams, Lebanon, Mercer, and other districts the Courts were fixed for next week, and unless their nominations were confirmed there would be no one to preside. When the nominations were sent in he had promptly moved the confirmation of Mr. Orvis, a Democrat, and the Republicans had all voted for him. This exception was made because he belonged to the minority, and because he was a member of the Legislature having secured his confirmation. It is reported that the Democratic Senators have held a caucus and passed a resolution pledging their party to oppose all confirmations unless the Republicans would make some concessions on the apportionment bill. They have no objections to the gentlemen appointed, but demand certain political advantages as their price for voting to confirm. This the majority declined to concede. Under the Constitution all appointments made by the Governor have to be confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, and under this requirement twelve Democratic Senators can reject all nominations. On the question of confirmation the Senators sit as judges, and the only question should be as to the fitness of the nominee. This was the view taken by the Republican Senators, and believing this, they held no caucus and would not in any case. The effort to force concessions would prove a failure, and in the end may result disastrously to the minority. The apportionment bill passed by the Senate was the fairest ever passed by any political party and so admitted by political foes. He warned the minority that the course marked out would not accomplish their purpose, and would arouse the people of the Commonwealth against their party and the leaders, who are responsible for the position taken.

Senator WALLACE said he declined to be intimidated or to answer the Senator from Beaver as to what their party had done in the caucus.

Reappointment of Additional Law Judges

Afternoon session.—A communication from the Governor was read announcing the reappointment of the additional Law Judges and President Judges rejected this morning for the want of a two-thirds vote. Laid over under the rules for five days.

HOUSE.

Bills on Second Reading.

The House had a lengthy calendar of bills on second reading before it, but it made poor progress.

Transfer of Franchises.

Before considering the same, Mr. NEWMYER introduced an act validating assessments heretofore made for grading, paving and widening streets, and one directing the manner of the transfer of franchises by turnpike corporations.

Indigent Insane.

Mr. YOUNG read and had referred an act relative to indigent insane.

The Brockway Free Pass Bill

came up, and was amended by Mr. WEBB so as not to apply to any railroad which had not accepted the provisions of the new Constitution. The bill created considerable debate, but was passed as amended by a vote of 80 to 11. There is a bill in the Senate defining the manner of the acceptation of the new Constitution by railroad companies. ARCTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1874

Meeting of Currency Contractionists.

At a meeting last evening of some [illegible] capitalists and merchants to consider [illegible] necessary to represent the feeling [illegible] ness men of New York to the P[illegible] ing the Senate bill for the exp[illegible] rency, Peter Cooper w[illegible] a petition to Presid[illegible] signed by Brown Bro[illegible] bins & Co., Drexel, [illegible] Ruggles and about tw[illegible] including a majority o[illegible] in the Clearing House [illegible] says that they appeal [illegible] to the language of [illegible] in the Senate [illegible] 1862 in [illegible] the [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Louisiana Question Again Discussed in the Senate.

The House at Work on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Resolutions, Bills, Etc.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a joint resolution declaring that it had become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committe on Appropriations, reported back the bill to authorize the use of certain unexpended balances for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with a recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition of the fur trade in the territory of Alaska. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to enable disabled soldiers to receive money commutation upon orders for artificial limbs that are dated before June 16, 1870. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Industrial Congress of the United States, in session at Rochester, protesting against inflation of the currency by the national banking system. Referred.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill amendatory of the Pacific railroad act. It requires the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pro rate all freights carried over its lines in connection with other railroads.

Lands for the Mennonites.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enable Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands in the United States, and Mr. STEWART offered a substitute providing that the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of a body of such persons, might authorize them to locate in any land district by giving a proper certificate in writing, stating that application has been filed, reciting the number of persons so applying and the number of acres which they might include in their claim, exclusive of the right of entry, to be held by such persons for a period of two years, but at the expiration of that time all lands not entered on by them to be open to entry by any one.

The substitute further provides that no one filing shall embrace more than one township of thirty-six sections, nor shall a new filing be made until the lands of a former filing shall be exhausted.

The Louisiana Question.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST said he had been questioned yesterday as to the re-enactment of the election law in Louisiana, and had then stated that he had no knowledge of the fact. The only knowledge he had was general, and that information was received from the Governor. He was corroborated in that idea by the letter of the New Orleans papers, the latest he had being of Saturday and Sunday last. They commented on the law to which he referred. From a dispatch of Gov. Kellogg read yesterday, he (West) supposed the Governor said it was false that two election laws had been passed, but upon a closer examination of the dispatch he was led to believe that the Governor meant it was false that he intended to sign and promulgate hereafter the law which repealed the new election law. He explained that under the Constitution of Louisiana all bills passed by the Legislature within five days of the end of the session went to the Governor after adjournment, and the Governor had from that time till the meeting of the next Legislature to approve or veto bills.

Mr. HAMILTON (Maryland), resuming his remarks commenced yesterday, reviewed the evidence in the Louisiana case, and said the establishment of the Kellogg government was the result of one of the most deliberate and cunningly contrived conspiracies known to history. He commented at some length on the part taken by Durell, Casey and other federal officeholders in Louisiana in the struggle to get possession of the State Government, and said in the pure days of the Republic the career of Casey as Collector would soon have come to an end. He favored the admission of McMillan as Senator and the adoption of the proposition of the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) requesting the President to withdraw the troops from the State, that the McEnery Government might be installed. If this was done the Senator from Indiana (Morton) would soon see how much the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg Government.

Mr. MORTON denied the power of Congress to [illegible] the election in Louisiana and order [illegible] ne. Under a previous [illegible] of the Constitution [illegible] United States, that the United [illegible] sha[illegible] guarantee to each State [illegible] lican form of government, such [illegible] said be destructive of the integrity and [illegible] nce of State Governments. The only [illegible] provision was intended to guarantee [illegible] an against an aristocratic or mon[illegible] m of government, not to correct [illegible] ds. If Congress can pass the bill [illegible] set aside any State Government [illegible] for it is the sole judge. [illegible] to investigate every State elec[illegible] Congress a canvassing board, [illegible] ver to regulate State administration [illegible] tate Governments, set them [illegible] w ones at the caprice of [illegible] ess, and allows States to [illegible] The very idea of State [illegible] f Congress can super[illegible] This bill over[illegible] State of Louisiana [illegible] anner of election [illegible] would give to Lou[illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Joint Resolution for the Recognition of Cuban Independence.

Statement of the Pittsburgh National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1874.

Pittsburgh National Banks.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency under the last call, showin the condition of the Pittsburgh national banks, at the close of business, Friday, the 27th day of February last:

RESOURCES.

Loan and discounts	$16,092,619 43
Overdrafts	48,353 07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,558,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
U. S bonds on hand	243,200 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	48,095 60
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	2,303,681 01
Due from other national banks	683,649 39
Due from State banks and bankers	232,268 68
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	905,951 84
Current expenses	117,945 98
Premiums paid	20,702 55
Checks and other cash items	119,026 48
Exchanges for clearing-house	554,434 83
Bills of other national banks	390,872 00
Bills of State banks	
Fractional currency	25,034 47
Specie	44,005 46
Legal tender notes	2,827,042 00
U. S. Cert's of Dep. for legal tender notes	160,000 00
	$32,365,382 79
No. of Banks	16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,049,381 98
Undivided deposits	551,126 55
National bank notes outstanding	6,549,354 00
State bank notes outstanding	16,897 00
Dividends unpaid	32,859 25
Individual deposits	10,751,479 38
U. S. deposits	45,000 00
Due to national banks	1,184,370 88
Due to State banks and bankers	1,184,913 75
	$32,365,382 79

Civil Service.

The Civil Service Commission seems to have entered into a compact with certain shrewd Democrats who saw in the organization of the Commission an open pathway to power. Credulous Republicans were too obtuse to see the cat in the meal. Ostensibly it was created to purify the Civil Service cauldron; really it was to lay out and open an avenue through which copperheads and ex-rebels could glide with ease into desirable positions. It is true that the "examination" toll gate was erected at the entrance, but it somehow happened that good, sound Democrats were very frequently appointed to the best offices, when perfectly competent Republicans could easily have been found.

The shallowness of the system and abuse of it were so manifest to every one that Congress created a Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and directed it to inquire into the subject and provide a remedy.

This committee, under the chairmanship of Hon. Geo. W. Kellogg, has been industriously at work examining all the departments, and suggesting remedies for existing evils, and are now waiting for the annual report from the Civil Service Committee.

Over four months have passed since the assembling of Congress, and the commission has not yet sent in its report, and the House Committee has agreed to pass an amendment to the appropriation bill when it comes up in the House, declaring that hereafter no more money shall be appropriated to carry out the provisions *of the Civil Service Commission as at present constituted.*

The feeling in the House is known to be strong enough to carry the amendment, and should it be adopted the present Civil Service Commission will cease to exist June 30, of the present year. This will not, however, be the end of civil service reform. The Congressional Committee organized for that work is a permanent committee, and as at present organized can safely be trusted with the work.

Reorganization of the War Department.

The bill for reorganizing the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, has been taken from that committee and placed in charge of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, who have under consideration all bills of a similar nature.

Equalizing Soldiers' Bounty.

The House Military Committee have had the subject of equalizing soldiers' bounties under consideration for some time past, but have as yet been unable to reach any conclusion.

Taxation of Railroad Lands.

The House Committee on Public Lands have been revising the law in relation to taxation of railroad lands and have perfected a bill embracing the provisions of the dozen or more bills upon the subject, with alterations and amendments such as have been found necessary in the execution of laws. The bill will be introduced under the first call of the committee.

Salt Lake and Oregon Railroad.

The bill granting a guarantee by the Government for bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile for the construction of the Salt Lake and Oregon railroad is still discussed in the Senate Committee. It is not likely the Government will go into the business of guaranteeing bonds soon again. But even should such a bill pass, many who know best the poverty of the country through which this road would run, say money could not be obtained to build it, as the road would never pay. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1874.

The Sanborn Contracts.

John D. Pendecy, a practicing at[illegible] Leavenworth, Kansas, [illegible] Means Comm[illegible]

SLATE MANTELS.

[illegible] ALSO

PAGES MISSED

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial War.

Proclamation by Brooks.

The President Appealed to.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE REFUSED.

Gov. Baxter Defiant.

Martial Law Declared.

Little Rock Occupied by Militia.

The State House Surrounded.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16—4 P. M.—There is but little change in affairs. Governor Baxter still occupies St. John's college. He is making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks holds the State house with two pieces of artillery and about one hundred men, armed with improved muskets. He has issued the following

Proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16.—To the people of Arkansas: As you will recollect, I was a candidate for the office of Governor at the November election of 1872. That I received a majority of the votes cast for that office has never been denied, even by the friends of Elisha Baxter. I appealed to the Legislature and asked to be allowed to contest the election for the office of Governor, and my petition, at the instance and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter, who corruptly used his official patronage to bribe members of the Legislature, was rejected, and I was denied not only the right to petition, which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, but the right to have the question of election investigated or passed upon. The Attorney General asked the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warrato* against Elisha Baxter, for the purpose of compelling him to show by what warrant and authority he assumed to discharge the duties of the office of Governor. That tribunal declared that it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of Governor, and the cause was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. I then commenced an action against Elisha Baxter, under the provisions of the code, in the manner prescribed by law, for the recovery of the office and the salary received by Elisha Baxter during the time he wrongfully withheld the same from me. I served a notice on Elisha Baxter that I would, at certain times and places named in said notice, take testimony in support of my claim. Elisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places mentioned. He treated the Courts proceedings with derision and contempt, openly boasting in public and private speeches and conversation that he would resist the execution of the judgment of any Court of this State with militia if it attempted to in any manner interfere with his discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. Notwithstanding his threats, I continued to take testimony and prosecute a suit for the purpose of asserting my own rights and vindicating your choice at the ballot box. On yesterday the Circuit Court rendered a judgment in my favor for the office and the salary, and I at once took the oath of office and took possession of the same. Elisha Baxter no longer holds the executive office, and it is to be hoped that you will join your voice with mine in rejoicing that the man you chose for Governor has at last been duly installed into office. Being in office, it is but fair that I to some extent define my future policy, which the adherents of Elisha Baxter will no doubt misrepresent for the purpose of advancing personal interests and gratifying their own ambition. For my political tenets I respectfully refer you to the platform of the Reform party on which I was a candidate in 1872. From the principles therein enunciated I have not departed, and God helping me, never will. No one man in the State has felt the power of ballot box stuffers and political thimble-riggers to the extent I have. I say to you that so far as in me lies the ballot box and election machinery of the State shall never again be made an engine of fraud and oppression as it was in 1872. This is a republican form of government, where the voice of the people should rule, and so far as I am concerned it shall rule from this time henceforth, and so long as I occupy the executive chair every man shall have the free and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast, shall be counted as the man that cast it intended it should be. Efforts no doubt will be made by designing men to convey the impression that it is the duty of the people to rally to the standard of a man who no doubt will claim he is Governor of Arkansas, that you all know was low elected, and who has no more right or claim to the office than one of you have that was not a candidate, for the purpose of placing that man again in the executive chair. I say frankly to you that all such attempts will lead to strife and bloodshed, for I shall resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble together under the banner or at the call of Elisha Baxter. No man in the State can more deeply regret strife and bloodshed than myself, but feeling as I do that self-government rather than self-aggrandizement is the issue, I shall employ every means at my command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha Baxter forced me from the Legislature to the Courts, and thus far I have patiently born with the law's delay, at all times feeling that justice would be done me by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. I am in the executive office. When it is adjudicated that I am not here legally, I will bow my head in silence to the decree of the Court, be what it may. The power that Elisha Baxter used to force me into the Courts I will use to make him respect and abide its decrees. To one and all I say keep quiet and pursue your different vocations. Your services are not needed at the Capital to preserve either the peace or good order. Should the time come when they will be needed, you will be notified in due time through the proper channels.

(Signed)

Military.

The Telegraph Office Occupied by the

Later.—A few minutes ago Governor Baxter's forces took possession of the telegraph office, placing sentinels at the door, with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge. Governor Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case, stating that it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority, and calling upon the people to respond to his aid.

Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the State house. The tramp of the sentinels is to be met on all the street corners. Everything is quiet. The Mayor has ordered all the saloons to be closed.

PERSONAL.

***City Treasurer Magee started for Philadelphia last evening. He will be gone about three days.

***Mr. C. W. Sutcliff, of Philadelphia, is on a visit of business to this city and stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

***General R. Biddell Roberts, formerly of this city, arrived in this city yesterday from Chicago, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Col. William Phillips.

***Mr. Miles Green, the colored member of Oil City Councils, who came with the delegation from that city to pay their last sad respects to the late Col. Phillips, was elected by Democratic votes, not a colored man of his own city voting for him.

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federa street.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING ORDINance relative to Street Improvements is published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further Supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be proceeded on and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, April 27, 1874.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley from Seventeenth street to Eighteenth street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley from Seventeenth street to Eighteenth street; and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Locating extension of Clarrissa street, from Iowa street to Madison avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the extension of Clarrissa street be and the same is hereby located as follows: Commencing at centre line of Iowa street on centre line of Clarrissa street, distant 1,139.8 feet to an angle, deflecting right 24° 25' distant 386.52 feet to centre line of Madison avenue.

AS AMENDED [illegible] the re-grading, [illegible] in the county of the United States [illegible] than one year. The Diamond [illegible] not less than thirty days nor [illegible] than $300 nor more than $1,000 or be [illegible]

SPRING GOODS!

FRESH INVOICE OF SPRING CLOTHING

Just arrived and at prices lower than ever, at the

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

95 Smithfield Street,

SIGN "THE HUB."

SPRING GOODS.

Elegant New Stock

OPEN THIS WEEK.

Black Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs, Mourning Goods, Fancy Silks, Lace Curtains, English Chintzes, Percales.

STRIPED SILKS

At $1, very Cheap.

At the present we are offering extra inducements in

BLACK SILKS

At prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue & Market St.

128

B. & B.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENTS

Are now replete with all the Novelties and Desirable

DRESS FABRICS

Of the Season, at prices lower than at any time in the history of the Dry Goods trade.

New English Gray De Bege.
New French Gray De Bege.
New Silk Suit Cloths.
New Plain Goats Hair Cloths.
New Plain Gray Pure Mohairs.
New Silk Sulvanas Cloths.
New Silk Warp Gray Diagonals.
New Silk Warp Gray Poinges.
New Silk Warp Sicilene Poplins.

Black Goods.

New Silk Warp Cashmeres.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Tamise.
New Black Corded Pure Mohairs.
New Black Alpacas.

SILKS

New Stripe Silks at 75c.
New Stripe Silks at 87½c.
New Stripe Silks at $1.
New Stripe Silks on Tinted Grounds.
New Black Silks in the celebrated Cachmere finish.
New Black Gros Grain Silks, at $1.75 and $2, for price and quality that can rarely be equalled.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St,

ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—We are selling the best value beyond question in this market in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods—3 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 11½c, which compares favorably with Lonsdale.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

HORNE & CO.

MARKET STREET.

Large addition to stock arriving daily in

Hosiery, Gloves, Merino Underwear, Embroideries, Laces White Goods.

A large line of our own importation

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

DRY GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Notions and Small Ware, complete in all Departments. Millinery and Straw Goods in all the latest shapes and styles, Ribbons, Flowers, Buds, Roses, Crape, Netts, Turquoise, Mignons, Frames, &c., &c., at lowest prices. WHOLESALE ONLY.

AT OUR NEW STORE,

No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14th,

We will open at our New Stand, which will be improved and enlarged in every Department.

An Enlarged Bill of Fare

Will be presented to our patrons, by the addition of HOT MEATS and other dishes not heretofore on our list.

To the Confectionery Department will be added Fine Cakes, &c., and everything will be done to merit the favor and patronage of the public.

KINDER BLAIR,

NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILL & BRO.

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

NO. 253 LIBERTY STREET.

LARGE SPRING STOCK

Women's, Misses', Children's, Men's, Boys' and Youths'

BROGANS, BALMORALS,

AND GAITERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR CITY MADE GOODS.

SPRING TRADE IN CARPETS.

The Newest Styles in Store and Arriving Daily,

INGRAINS, BRUSSELS,

MOQUETTES, &c., &c.

The largest variety of patterns and richest colorings I have offered.

HENRY McCALLUM,

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

OLIVER, McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue,

ARE NOW SHOWING SPRING GOODS

The Newest Styles in Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels., and Low Grade

CARPETS,

Daily arriving from the Factories.

We Make the Lowest Prices

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., April 16, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following streets, viz.:

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Strawberry Lane, from Preble avenue to P[illegible] W. [illegible] from Washington avenue to Union [illegible]

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED.
N. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛.

THE compulsory education bill has been defeated in our State Legislature, as it deserved to be.

SENATOR SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill has been reported to the Senate, and will, quite certainly, become a law.

THE steamer "Amerique," of the French trans-Atlantic line, is now reported wrecked on the French coast. This, with the "Europe," represents two serious disasters within a few days.

THE business men in New York held a meeting yesterday in the interest of a Presidential veto of the currency bills. Just what their reasons now are, it is hard to tell. We venture they oppose the bills because they are likely to work contraction, so far as New York is concerned.

DISASTERS among ocean going steamers are very frequent, of late. The "Ville du Havre" was lost but a short time since, then the "Europe," and we record this morning the loss of the "Amerique," and the "Nederland" is ashore at Brigantine beach, New Jersey coast. In the last named case, the steamer was out of her course.

ARKANSAS politics have been proverbially mixed and confused from the days of Clayton down, but a more outrageous proceeding, judging from the account which reaches us, than that by which Brooks ousted the legally declared and installed Governor Baxter, it will be hard to find. We hope, if the facts are as represented, he may be speedily restored to power.

PROFESSOR SWING, of Chicago, is cited before his church authorities on charges of severe gravity. One is that he "used unwarrantable language with regard to Socrates and Penelope." We suppose the persons thus referred to are not Chicago celebrities, but a gentleman and lady of rather a remote period. Of course it is sad that Professor Swing should have used "unwarrantable language" with reference to them, but we are entirely confident they don't care a fig about it. So why raise a row on this particular subject?

THE County Salary bill, as it applies to this county, affords, as it seems to us, unequal income to the county officials. The Sheriff is allowed $9,000 salary, the District Attorney, Clerk of Courts, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, $5,000 each, the Prothonotary $6,000, while the Controller receives but $4,000. We do not object to the amounts paid to those receiving the larger sums, except in the last case referred to. Certainly the responsibility of the office to fully equal to those where higher salaries are paid.

WE referred yesterday to the project to forward to Reykjavik a library of American books, as a gift to the Icelanders on the commemoration of their one thousandth anniversary. We are now gratified to state that the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia has offered to receive any such books from authors and publishers, and to forward them. As this is probably the only practical way in which we can aid our ancient neighbors in their rejoicing, we hope it may be done in a manner suited to their dignity of years and ours of size.

THE funeral obsequies over the body of the late Col. Phillips took place yesterday. The body was lying in state in City Hall, a large number of persons viewed the remains, [illegible] who had been so well and so favorably known in the city. The services at the house, the attendance and following [illegible] all testified the esteem in which he was held. All classes [illegible] sincere

become a law, could not be observed by the New York banks without creating a financial crisis every Fall." So contraction will, indeed, serve to produce panic? Can this be possible? Is it not delusion? Will not contraction rather serve to bring about specie payments in New York? Greenbacks will be scarce, and therefore approximate a gold value. Eh?

SPIRIT OF NEW ENGLAND.

We briefly noticed, yesterday, the antagonism being developed by New York and New England, as against the West and South, in reference to currency. The entire subject has undergone discussion,—not always of the most direct and intelligent character,—but much more extended than is agreeable to the people. Congress has been compelled, by public clamor, to stop debating, and do something toward enacting some law on the subject. The surface purport of what is done, is an increase of currency,—the understood effect of Senator Scott's interpolated section is to work practical contraction. But we care nothing for our worthy Senator's little trick, as it will result in measures being forced through Congress, which will fully realize the demands of the West. As the subject was, however, forced to a vote, Wall street and New England journals raised a howl, accusing the West with ignorance, dishonesty, and treason. The affirmation is made that it never replied to the speeches made on the Wall street and New England side, and that the West merely determined to stolidly vote for inflation. Lest these statements shall seem violent and extravagant, we quote from a leading editorial in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> From their own lips we cannot learn the designs of the inflationists. They will not explain what they mean to do. They listen in stolid silence to the unanswerable argument of honesty and rectitude till they tire of it, and then move the previous question and force the minority to the wall. On the day of the passage of the Senate bill, Mr. Carpenter, head and front of the financial ragmen, the quickest and glibbest of Senators at repartee, would not say a word in defense of the bill. After it had been powerfully attacked by Messrs. Sargent, Schurz and others, Carpenter remarked that "those on his side had agreed among themselves to remain silent in order that there might be a vote." So, too, in the House we notice among the inflationists a fear or inability to discuss the subject on its merits. In the place of logic and facts we are treated to the low wit and shameless cynicism of Butler. This was worse than the studied silence of the rag-ring in the other branch. It was adding insult to injury. From these indications we infer that the expansionists in Congress are a compact and disciplined body, solemnly pledged to stand by each other to the last, and sworn not to answer or explain to anybody, but only to act together and to do whatever pleases them with the plighted faith and the honor of the two great parties of which they are traitor members.

We quote this as an average representation of the spirit of the contractionists. In contrast, we submit it as an undeniable fact that they have been treated courteously, fairly, leniently. They were met in argument. Every statement was replied to, and debate was ended only when the subject had been repeatedly gone over, and and it was evident that the contractionists were talking against time. To the general charge that those who oppose contraction can give no reason for their faith, or are repudiators, full replies have been made. Let us *resume* the argument from the standpoint of the West and South:

1. It is admitted that the resumption of specie payments is pledged by the two great political parties, and is, therefore, a legal and moral necessity. There is no controversy on this point. The issue is taken with the contractionists, however, that the present is not the time to resume, and that the shortest road to resumption is in the issue of enough currency to give activity to the industries of the country. The argument in support of these propositions is, that we cannot resume specie payments till we stop, or greatly reduce the export of gold—for the simple reason that until this is done, we will not have the gold with which to resume. Not even the worst contractionist believes we can resume now. To reduce this export, we must either import less, or export more of the productions of the country. To do either or both, there must be currency to manufacture and produce, in this country, what we need—or enough to pay for our imports. The West and South claim there is not enough currency to enable them to profitably raise crops, mine ores, manufacture goods—in brief develop a productive industry. It is from the West and South this excess of supply must come. We submit that the people there are quite as able to judge of their needs, as are those of New England to judge for them. And we further submit that their argument is logical, campact, sensible, and in perfect accord with experience.

2. That any aim at repudiation we totally deny, and repudiate as a wanton insult. No bill has been introduced forcing on the people legal-tenders, or national bank notes. No one contemplates compelling the people to take these. But suppose the extremest possibility were realized,—and an illimitable supply of currency, say under the free banking law, were provided. No one dreams of an illimitable supply of greenbacks,—nor is it asked, nor will be. These national bank notes will be issued on a pledge of interest-bearing government bonds, as security for redemption. Hence those bonds will be doubly pledged. Certainly this is not repudiation. This aside, and $1,000,000,000 of those bonds are held in Europe [illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE were about forty children on the Europe.

A SEVERE rain storm on Wednesday did considerable damage to the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

A RELIC of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, in the shape of a passengers's ticket, printed in German and English, has been taken from the stomach of a salmon at St. John, New Brunswick.

A GENTLEMANLY hotel clerk is reported to have won $3,000 in the Louisville lottery. Only tell us where he is going to be this Summer, and we'll go to the other hotel.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

MUCH anxiety is manifested for the safety of the steamship Nederland, now one week over due. The same storm that did so much damage to the Pennsylvania injured the Nederland sufficient to compel her to put back to port, whence, after repairing, she put to see again, March 26.

THE little girl Ellen McCormack, the cruelly abused child in whom such an interest has been manifested, was taken first to Police Headquarters in New York, where the matron washed her three times before getting her clean. She had vermin in her hair, her body was bruised, and her face was scratched.

A LARGE number of the steerage passengers of the abandoned steamship Europe called at the French Trans-Atlantic Company's office, and were each given twelve dollars to relieve their immediate wants. All so desiring will receive railroad tickets free to their point of destination. Captain Lemaire leaves for Paris to-morrow.

THE lady friends of Mr. Bargh teach their little boys these lines:

> Up the hill, whip me not;
> Down the hill, hurry me not;
> In the stable, forge me not;
> Of hay and corn, rob me not;
> With sponge and brush, neglect me not;
> Of soft, dry bed, deprive me not;
> With bit or reins, jerk me not;
> And when you are angry, strike me not.

A PATHETIC incident recently occurred at a railroad depot in Milwaukee. A young German, who by four years' hard work in a brewery had saved enough money to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She embraced him upon her arrival, and when he tried to disengage himself her hands were firmly clasped about his neck in death. Her heart was literally broken with joy.

IT IS authoritatively denied that the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now at Fort Wayne, Ind., are to be removed to some other point. These shops are very extensive, employing about 1,000 men. During the last year they turned out twenty locomotives, ten sleeping and twelve passenger cars, and nearly 1,000 freight cars, besides doing the repairs for the Western Division of the road.

ACCORDING to the railroad reports of Minnesota, her 1,700 miles operated last year did not earn enough to meet the interests on the funded debt and the running expenses within $3,840,000. The gross earnings were $5,535,000, the net $1,111,000, or less than a quarter of the interest on the bonds. Seven roads, operating 224 miles, do not pay their running expenses. Every mile of the road is covered by nearly $15,000 of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The unpaid and overdue coupons amount to $3,840,000, most of them of recent date.

RENTS for the higher classes of dwelling houses in New York are coming down, while those for the "ordinary" dwellings are still at extraordinary figures. There has been a great reduction, for instance, on houses heretofore renting for $4,000 and upwards per annum; a reduction of ten per cent. on rentals of from $3,000 to $4,000, while for properties renting for from $1,200 to $2,800 the demand is so great that there is prospect of an advance rather than a fall in their rental value. The effects of high rents in New York are to be seen in the rapid growth of towns and cities in its immediate vicinity.

WHATEVER the political influence of the Granges has been, or may become, and whether it may be exerted for good or for evil, are questions that cannot yet be answered, but the report of the Department of Agriculture shows that their influence on the industrinl welfare of their members has been very great, and is already bearing good fruit. The result of co-operation in the purchase of agricultural implements has been the saving thus far of from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. In other words, a large percentage of the amount represented by this sum has been diverted from middle men to the advantage of the producing interests.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE mineral products of Nova Scotia, the past year, were 1,951,407 tons of coal, worth $2,659,347; 11,852 ounces of gold, worth $219,290; 3,500 tons of iron, 120,000 tons of plaster, and 3,820 tons of freestone. There is a prospect of an increased product the present year.

DUBLIN, although it is a city of 400,000 inhabitants, is so situated on the river Liffey that it has but little commerce, and there is no direct line of steamships from this country to the capital of Ireland. But, although ocean steamers cannot reach the wharves of Dublin on account of the shallowness of the Liffey, the Guion Company announces its intention to establish a steamship line between New York and Dublin, by way of Kingstown, which is some six miles nearer the sea, and is connected by rail with Dublin.

AMONG the news items coming by mail from Japan is the following: "The newspaper lately started at Yokohama moved into new quarters, and set up outside its door a large box, intended to receive communications for the editor. This was quite a novelty, and a country woman passing stopped, wondered a little, and then taking it for a temple shrine, prayed very earnestly for a [illegible]

THE FASHIONS.

Collars and Bonnets—Basques and Jackets—Ladies' and Children's Dresses—Veils, &c.,

"Demorest's Monthly," the best and most popular Fashion Magazine in this country, contains the following among numerous other late fashion items in its issue for May, which our lady readers will thank us for reproducing:

COLLARS AND BONNETS.

People who have short necks should endeavor to make them appear longer by all possible means; turn-down collars and open bodies will suit them; others, on the contrary, will only gain by adopting high collars and stand-up collarette. It is the same with blondes and brunettes, who should never dress their hair in the same way; blondes are charming with the hair frizzed in close, crisp waves; neither oil nor pomatum should ever be put on fair hair, nothing but powder. The hair of brunettes, on the contrary, should be smooth and brilliant; long *repentirs*, broad undulations, *a l'eau;* these will suit them; frizzed black hair is frightful. *Outre* and absurd as many of the finest straw and chip bonnets seem as they come from the block, yet a few touches will frequently transform them into the most becoming and graceful designs; while, on the other hand, trimming overloaded, or ornaments badly placed, destroys all outline, and vulgarizes the choicest material. Fine white straw, fine white and black chip, black lace over crape or net, and sheer muslin over delicate shades of silk—these are the principal materials of later spring and summer bonnets. Embroidered chips are among the novelties, revived from fifteen years ago, and now as then they are richly wrought with silk and jet. But instead of detached figures and fringes, the embroidery is executed in bands and borders, and is accompanied by trimmings and ornaments, which with the plaitings of *crepe lisse*, and the usual elastic, complete, elegant, though costly bonnets.

BASQUES AND JACKETS.

Small basques and sleeveless tunics do very well for girls, and young married women, but matrons require garments more sober and stately, and for those who are tired of the dolma, the polonaise, and the redingote, the mantilla basque is especially provided. For the Spring and Summer season, various modifications of the mantilla, scarf, and scarf mantles or mantelet will take the place of the jacket, and other garments. Some of these are loose, others held in at the waist, some have sleeves, others are sleeveless. Some will be outlined with rich beaded gimps upon lace, others will be trimmed with the fashionable beaded lace upon silk. Pretty lace jackets appear in great variety, with straight coat sleeves, and straight striped bodice; some trimmed with ribbons, others literally sparkling with jet. Straight jackets of ecru lace insertion are also charming, and quite new, they are sometimes beaded with white jet, and generally trimmed with very pale blue ribbon.

VEILS.

We regret that the pointed veils, so easily arranged and so becoming, have been superseded by the small mask veils drawn straight across the face, and neither pleasant to wear nor convenient to raise. There are other styles more elaborate—the scarf veil, for example, which has long ends, brought forward, and crossed upon the bosom with a bow of ribbon, and another, which terminates in one long end, which is fastened with a bow to the shoulder; but these are fanciful, not practical; and as the mass of womenkind, as well as mankind, are satisfied to take the veil, the mask veil must be accepted with all its shortcomings. In gauze veils for traveling wear, the ash gray, is still the favorite color; but the thick, silky Donna Maria gauze has given place to the lighter tissues, which are much more agreeable wear.

DRESSES.

The new feature in all linen and cotton goods are the lace-like stripes, like the old balzarine, which are alternate with solid stripes in different widths. It does very well for children, but we cannot say we admire it for grown women, excepting for white morning dresses, for which it is very well adapted. White, *ecru*, and different shades of gray are the favorite colors for summer costumes. Grenadines will, of course, be used as much as ever, and there are immense quantities of pretty hair striped lawns imported, with chintz, fern leaf, or wheat ear or lace-like borderings, which make cool house dresses for warm weather, and are very inexpensive. In more substantial fabrics, the fine-twilled, silky challis, the pure mohair lusters, the fine, all wool *croise* cloth, or barred serge, and the silk-finished cambrics, and cotton satines are the most desirable.

The black jet make black dresses so elegant and spalding, that black toilets are in fact now considered more dressy than those of the neutral tinted materials, which frequently compose walking costumes. As for evening dresses, they are literally covered with white beads and bugles, the simplest being at least edged with beaded lace or blonde.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

If children are not dressed prettily this year, it will not be for the want of material. Never before were so many, and such lovely fabrics adapted to their special needs. Not silks, or flimsy barges, or luckless grenadines, in which they dare not have "fun," but stout linens, washing satins, soft, silk-finished cambrics, and pretty lawns, in which they can run, jump, dance and play to their heart's content.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Substitute for Charles Sumner's Bill.

The substitute for Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill reported by the Judiciary Committee provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported, in whole or in part, by general taxation; and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by the bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW
DRESS GOODS.
UNLIMITED QUANTITIES!
Great Bargains!

At 25c. Fine Alpacas and Poplins in choice Spring colors, full 4-4 in width.
At 25c. an Extra Bargain in Black Mohair Alpacas, full double width and good color.
At 12½c. New Spring Dress Goods.
At 12½c. Black Alpacas, well worth 20c.
At 15¾c. Choice New Dress Goods.
Fine Mohair Alpacas, in all the new colors.
Grey de Bages, Mohairs and Lustres.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods in great variety.
Cashmeres, Serges and Diagonals.
Children's Dress Goods of all kinds.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for the decided bargains we offer in Alpacas and Mohairs at from 25c to $1, we are still fully supplied to continue the sale of the same.

DRESS SILKS!

Black, Colored and Fancy Dress Silks at our usual Low Prices.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SUITS.

New Spring Shawls of every description.
Ladies' Walking Jackets, newest designs.
Ladies' Sacques and Talmas, latest styles.
Ladies' Suits, nicely made, Most Fashionable materials.

GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear

Most Decided Bargains in Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds and Jeans.

New Goods, Extra Bargains Opening Daily
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING SEASON
1874.

NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

BEAD FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.

BEADED, GUIPURE & YAK LACES

Chantille and Guipure Laces, New Style Pearl, Jet, Oxydized and Steel Buttons, Jet Ball Ear Rings, Jet Necklets, Pearl and Jet Studs, Steel Ornaments and Slides, Jet Crosses, Veil Pins and Belt Buckles, Bead Neck laces, Leather Belts, Fan Chains, &c.

PLAIN AND PLAID SASH RIBBONS,

White Silk Fringed Scarfs, Crape Du Chine, Fringed Scarfs in new shades, Windsor Ties, White China Crape Neckerchiefs, Colored Gros Grain Silks in new spring shades, Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at very low Rates, Cloth and Cashmere English

Walking Jackets, Beaded Jackets,

Embroidered and Beaded Polonaise, Children's White P. K. Dresses, Infant's P. K. and Cashmere Cloaks, Embroidered Cashmere and Flannel Shawls, Embroidered Flannel for Skirts, Ladies' and Children's

White Cotton and Fancy Striped Hose

At lowest prices. Gauze and Gossamer Underwear. Tinted and Corded P. K. at very low prices. P. K. Embroidery, Tucked Muslins, Striped and Barred Nainsooks and Swisses, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c. Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in new patterns.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

At very low prices. Black Spanish Nett in handsome patterns, Basket, Chain Bar and Silk spot Nett, spanish and Limerick Lace Flouncings, in new Lace Veils, a full assortment of Alexander, Harris' and Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, &c.

RETAIL,
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. H. SMITH & CO.

Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.

WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED

DRY GOODS.

TUESDAY,
REAL BARGAINS
IN
NEW FAST COLORED PRINTS
NEW SPRING PERCALES.

New Spring Percales,
With Lace and Trimming Borders.

Pillow Case Muslin,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Linens.
Twilled Sheetings.
Tickings and Checks.
Linen Sheetings.
German Tickings and Checks.
Furniture Chesks.
Glazed Furniture Checks.

New French Chintzes,
LIGHT AND DARK.

Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts,
FANCY QUILTS.
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS
Fine Damask and French Towels.

EXTRA VALUE IN
BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings.

Live Bargains in all kinds of Domestic Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILKS, SILKS

A large assortment of
Plain and Colored Silks,
All the new shades, from $1.25 and upwards.
Grey and Black Striped Silks,
Black and White Striped Silks,

Black Silks!

Of the very best makes—Bonnet, Poult de Ballon, Turquoise, Cachemire de Lyons, Cheney Bros.' American Silk, very low. Also, Givernaud's American Black Silk, a superior finish, equal to any French Silk.

WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS!

English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices,
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap
at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Macrum & Carlisle
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at
No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE
BY
J. D. CARLISLE,
Who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.

N. G. MACRUM,
J. D. CARLISLE.

I respectfully ask for my successor a
Continuance of the Patronage
Of my friends and the public.

N. G. MACRUM.
PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1874.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

APRIL 14th.
Popular Bargains
IN
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Fine Underwear,
For Ladies, Gents and Misses.
Fine Hosiery,
For Ladies, Gents and Misses.
Gents' Shirts,
In Calico, Percale, Cheviot and fine White.
Skirt Fronts,
Plain and Embroidered.
Gloves,
In Kid, Lisle, Silk and Kid Finish.
Hats and Bonnets,
In all Newest Shapes and Styles.
Flowers,
A Very Large and Handsome Stock.
Ribbons and Scarfs,
All Shades, also with Roman Ends.
Collars and Cuffs,
In White, Colored Borders, Navy Blue, with Gold and Oxydized Balls.
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts.
In Plain Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' Fancy Skirts,
Striped and Checked, Printed and Embossed Borders.
Ornaments and Buckles.
In Gilt, Pearl, Jet and Oxydized.
Jewelry, &c.,
In Sets, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Holders, Vinagrettes, Bails and Chains, &c.
Hamburg Edgings,
A Very Fine Assortment.
Laces, &c.
In Silk, Guipure and Yak.

Corsets, Ruchings, Plaitings, Ruches, Java Canvas, in colors, Bergman Zephyrs, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Toilet Sets, &c.

Novelties at Lowest Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 24.)

AN ORDINANCE—Granting J. L. and W. H. Heastings right to erect a frame building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted J. L. and W. H. Heastings to erect a temporary shed, to be used as a saw mill, in cutting cedar blocks, on 32d street, between Smallman street and the river.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 461.
April 2, 1874. ap16

(No. 25.)

AN ORDINANCE — Granting Mark Campbell right to erect a frame building on Penn avenue, near 32d.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted Mark Campbell to erect a frame building, one story high, on Penn avenue, near 32d street, to be used as a carpenter shop.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 461.
April 4, 1874. ap16

(No. 22.)

AN ORDINANCE—Granting Hubbard, Lipsmont, Bakewell & Co. right to erect a temporary frame shed on Ohiowidde street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted Hubbard, Lipsmont, Bakewell & Co. right to erect a temporary frame shed on Ohiowidde street, 11th ward.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of March, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 460.
April 2, 1874. ap16

(No. 23.)

AN ORDINANCE — Granting J. B. Nobbs right to erect an iron clad building on Spring alley.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted J. B. Nobbs to erect an iron clad building on Spring alley, between 25th and 26th streets, 12th ward, to be used in the manufacturing of tin and sheet iron ware.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of March, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 460.
April 2, 1874. ap16

(No. 26.)

AN ORDINANCE—Granting Mrs. J. Jones right to erect a frame house.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be granted Mrs. Jane Jones to erect a frame house on Second ward, on Sixth ward.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 30th day of March A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 461.
April 4, 1874. ap16

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the construction of Third-third street sewer from Penn avenue to Allegheny River, Penn avenue sewer from Twenty-eighth street to Thirtieth street, Thirty-first street sewer from Penn avenue to Elm street, Penn avenue sewer from Thirty-third street to Thirty-fourth street, Twenty-seventh street sewer from Penn avenue to Josephine street, Spring alley sewer from Sixteenth street to Twenty-first street, and Hazel street sewer from Fulton street to Elm street, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. D. PHELPS,
ap14 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION,
THIRD FLOOR, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 9, 1874.

BOARD OF REVISION WILL
following named days at 10 o'clock A.
Council Chamber and hear and com-
ved parties before final adoption of
date.
below. Books now ready for in-

fourth wards.
PHELPS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
THIRD STREET,
Feb. 21, 1874.

BY GIVEN THAT
on-resident) of
[illegible]

(No. 39.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Appointment of an Inspector of Grading and Paving.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Street Committee be and is hereby authorized to appoint an officer to be known as Inspector of Grading and Paving, whose duties shall be to inspect all grading and paving hereafter done in the city, and require the same to be done in conformity with existing Acts of Assembly, City Ordinances and the specifications adopted for the work. And Contractors will be required to respect and obey all instructions received from such Inspector. Said officer to be removable at the will of the street Committee, and a successor appointed by said Committee.

SEC. 2. Said officer shall in every case report all violations of said Acts of Assembly, Ordinances and specifications to the City Engineer and shall be subject to the orders of said Engineer. No work shall be accepted by the City Engineer until the inspector shall have certified as to its correctness and conformity to said Acts, Ordinances and specifications.

SEC. 3. A reasonable per diem shall be paid to said Inspector for the time occupied in the foregoing duties, which shall be fixed by the Street Committee, and no more of said inspector's time as shall hereafter be occupied in inspecting any street, lane or alley graded or paved shall be charged as a part of the cost thereof, and assessed with the expenses thereof accordingly.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 9th day of April, A. D. 1874.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

HENRY M. LONG,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBT. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap17

(No. 40.)

AN ORDINANCE—Permitting Certain parties to erect Wooden Buildings.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the following persons be and they are hereby granted permission to erect wooden buildings as hereinafter described: Jacob Eckert, frame wagon shop, near railroad, 12th ward; Steven A. P. & H. R. Rhoda, frame stone cutting shop, corner of Junia street and Preble alley, 6th ward; Mrs. Ann Cooper, frame shed, to support a frame marble cutting shop, corner of Fulton and Stewart street, 5th ward; C. C. Hussey, frame carriage houses and stable, corner of alley No. 1 and proposed extension of Church avenue, 4th ward; H. R. Davis, a frame stable on Grant alley, 6th ward; J. P. Smith, a frame stable on Troy Hill, 8th ward; Thos. Obelling, a frame carpenter shop, on corner of Juniata and Manhattan streets, 6th ward; Provided, sides next the street are planed, weather boarded and painted.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 9th day of April, A. D. 1874.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

HENRY M. LONG,
President of Common Council.

Attest—R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap17

(No. 46.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on Troy Hill road from present terminus of ravine street to Gang street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Sewer Commission be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer, located as follows, viz.: On Troy Hill road from present terminus of Ravine street to Gang street, and to

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith, Geo. H. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
John G. MacConnell, A. J. Douthett.
Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Hubert, F. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 17, 1874.

The funeral of Colonel Phillips yesterday interfered with the general tendency of business. The banks profess to be accumulating funds, and paper is offering in increased abundance. The worst feature of the business outlook is that which pertains to the iron trade, the prospects of which are exceedingly gloomy.

At Philadelphia, in this State, the depression existing in the iron trade has not only affected the furnaces and mills, but has also nearly suspended the mining interest throughout that portion of the country. Hundreds of workings and small mines have been forced to stop operations by reason of the small demand, and in the Schuylkill region several extensive mines have also suspended. The men employed in the mills at Allentown, Pottstown, Norristown, and other points will make the informal demand for an increase of wages as adopted at Reading, within a few days. We quote from the *Age*: "The outlook is not so pleasant as it was a year ago, nor as we hope it will be a year hence; but it is the part of wisdom to look at the facts as they are, and to prepare for the worst, even while hoping for something better. *For the present it would seem to be the wisest policy to make no more iron than the market callsfor, and to blow in no furnaces now standing idle until there are unmistakable indications of an improvement in trade great enough to warrant an increased production.* In the meantime, the intelligent ironmaster should consider the subject of economy from every side. He should learn the exact relation which exists between that which goes into his furnace and that which comes out of it; whether his furnace is able to make as much iron as it is possible to make in proportion to its capacity; whether his coal, his ore and his limestone are the cheapest he can buy, considering their quality and *whether it is possible to economize labor by making machinery do work which he has hitherto employed men to perform.* In matters of this kind he can not afford to trust his judgment merely. He must reduce what he believes and what he doubts to a scientific demonstration. We can no longer afford to run our furnaces hap-hazard to make poor iron at $38@34 per ton when it is possible to make better iron at $30@31, *or to depend upon manual labor for any service which can be rendered by machinery.* In the struggle upon which we have entered some must fail; those who do not will be the ones who have learned how to profit most fully by returning prosperity".

The market for cotton goods is gradually steadying down, and has a hardening tendency, although no immediate advance in prices is expected. The supply of manufactured cotton goods appears to be quite sufficient for the current trade requirement, and as the low ruling rates are conducive to a free consumption it is not likely that lower prices will be reached during the present season.

A story is current that the Pacific Mail Steamship directory spent $600,000 in securing a concession of subsidy from Congress. It is said that Stockwell, while President, employed Irvin to go to Washington to lobby for the company. Irvin hired a magnificent house, entertained royally, and procured the subsidy, but his bill amounted to $600,000, and he had the money, for the amount was blindly charged on the books of the company to the "San Francisco Agency." No information was obtainable from him as to his expenditure. When the Sage administration came into power they asked for a bill of items, but Irvin suddenly left for Europe, and has not since appeared here. The company are taking measures to recover $300,000 worth of property which he had bought in Philadelphia and transferred to his sister.

Luther M. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
5-20 1867	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
5-20—1864,	120	115¼
" 1865	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
" 1865 new.	119[illegible]	119[illegible]
" 1867,	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
" 1868—coupons.	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
10-40's	116[illegible]	116[illegible]
Currency 6's	119[illegible]	119[illegible]
10-40's—coupons	114[illegible]	114[illegible]

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93[illegible]	97[illegible]
Erie	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
A. & P. Preferred	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
I. C.	104	
B. H. & E.	47[illegible]	47[illegible]
C. C. & I. C.	81[illegible]	81[illegible]
St. Paul	41[illegible]	41
Do. preferred	60	60
Michigan Southern	74[illegible]	74[illegible]
Do. Central	73	
North Western Common	51[illegible]	51[illegible]
Do. preferred	69	68[illegible]
Rock Island	101	99[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88[illegible]	
Pacific Mail	45[illegible]	45
Western Union Telegraph	73[illegible]	74
Ohio & Mississippi	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Union Pacific	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	44	44
Harlem	126	
Chicago and Alton	103[illegible]	103
Adams Express	18	18
American Express	66[illegible]	66[illegible]
U. S. Express	79	79
W. Fargo & Co. Express	77	78
Quicksilver	29[illegible]	29[illegible]
Canton	81	
Terre Haute	11	
Panama	97	
Fort Wayne	91[illegible]	94
Hannibal and St. Joseph	32[illegible]	31[illegible]
Penn. scrip div.	99	96[illegible]

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.
Penna. Central	52
" " scrip	99
Reading	27[illegible]
United Cos. of N. J.	121[illegible]
Oil Creek	15
Lehigh Valley	6[illegible]
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92[illegible]
Central Transportation	53[illegible]
Empire do.	58

NEW YORK, April 16, 1874.

The customs receipts were $404,000, and the Treasury disbursements $10,000. One million dollars gold was sold to-day by the Treasury at from 113 65 to 113 77. Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was dull at 485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. Gold ranged 113⅝@113⅞, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 1@5, closing at 3. The clearings were $61,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were lower in afternoon dealings. Stocks opened weak, declined ¼@1⅝ at the first board, became strong and advanced ¼@1¾ in the last hours. The market was heavy and lower, with a pressure to sell. Rock Island declined 1¾. Western Union 1¾. Lake Shore 1¼. Northwestern, Northwestern and Pacific Mail each ¾. C. C. & I. C. 1 per cent., and Panama 4 per cent. The market closed weak. The decline in Panama and Pacific Mail is due to a hitch in the freight negotiations with the Pacific Railroad and unfavorable Washington news relative to the subsidy. The Cuban resolution in the Senate assisted the decline.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12¼@; 5-20s of 62, 11[illegible]; do of '64, 12[illegible]; do '65, new, 11[illegible]; do of '67, 12[illegible]; do '68, 12[illegible]; new 5s, 11[illegible]; 10-40s, 11[illegible]; currency 6s, 11[illegible].

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s; Tennessee, old, 57; do new, 56½; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 52; North Carolina old, 27; do new, 22.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79; American Express, 65¾; United States Express, 79; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94½; Northwestern common, 51¾; do preferred, 69¾; Rock Island, 101¼; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 41; do preferred, 61; Toledo & Wabash, 44; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 32; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 120; Burlington & Quincy, 132½; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 98¾; Illinois Central, 100; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 85¾; Union, 86½; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106.

LONDON, April 16—3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £62,000; amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000. Consols for money, 92¾@93; account, 93⅜. 5-20's of '65, 106¾ do; of '67, 108½; new 5's, 104; 10-40's, 104¾; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 25¾@26¼; do. preferred, 44¾.

PARIS, April 16.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,861,000 francs during the week. Rentes, 80f 60c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	18	J W Porter m	11
Nimick & Co. h	2	Harbaugh M & Co m	2
Caughey and H. m	2	J Reamer. m	6
Lewis O & P m	7	Isabella Furnace o	8
Total	-	-	66

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight F & Co. o	4	Pen Bolt Co. o	2
Shoenberer H & Co. o	15	Reese G & W. o	2
Isabella Furnace o	40	Rogers & Bro	1
Total	-	-	64

PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

McKnight D & Co m 7

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

There is nothing important in commercial circles to record; general business, while it is perhaps improving somewhat, cannot be termed active, and from what we can learn, the expectations of our merchants thus far this month have not been fully realized. The inquiry for all the leading staples is confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—There is a very fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged at $3 50@3 50 ₱ brl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—45@75c per gallon.

BRANS—The market is considerably overstocked at every point, and there is no change to make in quotations—$2@2¼ ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market is still reported dull, and dealers generally are anxious to realize, yet there is no accumulation of the finer grades as yet, and prices are still maintained. We quote No 1 Spring dairy or choice, 20@21; solid packing medium to good at 18@19. There is very little call for low grade butter.

CHEESE—Country Shoulders, 10@5 Sides, 8@8½c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8½@9.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $1 50@1 75 ₱ brl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Sales of new crop Ohio at 16@17, and of primes old York Factory Cheese in a jobbing way, at 15½@16c. The supply in this market is very much reduced, and is scarcely equal to the demand. Dairies, 15@16 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no stock of small fruits in this market, hence we omit quotations. Apples are still quotable at 4@4½c for New York sliced, 12@13. Peaches, 4@5 for halves, 10@12 for mixed.

EGGS—The market is, if anything, firmer, as the arrivals are falling off and there is a steady demand, but prices have undergone no change to-day, ranging from 12@13—dealers generally refusing to sell under 13.

FLOUR—There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the tone of the market, and while there has been no advance in rates as yet, the indications point very strongly in that direction. We were informed by one of our leading dealers to-day that he had to pay an advance of 25c ₱ brl for 500 barrels of winter. $6 75@7 25 for Spring wheat, $7 75@8 25 for red winter, and $9@10 for white. Superfine and extra, $5@5 50; Rye Flour, $5 50@5 75.

GRAIN—There is a decidedly firmer feeling in Corn, and with light receipts and a sharp advance in the west, our main source of supply, prices here have been up from 2 to 3c per bushel; we now quote at 58@60. There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, and the offerings are very limited, but prices have undergone no appreciable change, $1 50@1 55 for red, and $1 60@1 65 for white. It is thought choice red might bring 2 to 3c more, also, that it can readily be had down here at our quotations. Shelled Corn is in light supply, and there is some inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 57@58c. Oats in unassorted easier under the influence of increased receipts, but prices remain as last quoted, 75. Rye continues quiet and unchanged at 90c, but there is nothing doing in Barley, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues dull and weak, and the trade generally are awaiting the arrival of the Rio fleet before purchasing any new engagements; the position of the market for some time past has been very unfavorable to holders. The stock in first hands is extensive, accumulating at the ports of discounts, 15@17 bags, of which New York has 500,000 bags. Refined Sugars, we are informed by refined goods, reported firm, and the same appears to be true of almost everything in the grocery line excepting Coffee.

COFFEE.—Choice—15c, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27c. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; loose, 2c less.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c; Standard A, 10¾; II. Bs. Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¼; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 50c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 50c; Sugar Drips, 40c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 30@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

HAY—The market for baled is quoted firmer, especially for prime, which is in light supply and prices are tending upward. We now quote at $18@20 for timothy, as to quality.

HOMINY—Is still quoted at $5 ₱ brl, to the trade and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at $1 10@1 15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1 20@1 35 in a jobbing way. Maggie, Co., Pa., $1 15.

POTATOES—ales in a jobbing way at $1 35@1 45 ₱ bushel the outside figure for Peach Blows. Early Rose, $1 75@1 90.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per lb. live, 7½ to 8c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c; live, 11 to 12c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13 ₱ lb; canvassed, 13½; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 12; canvassed, 12½; Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured $7 25 ₱ dozen; Bacon Shoulders—Sugar Cured, 8¾; Dried, 8¾; Clear Sides, 10¼; Clear Rib Sides, 1 ¼. Mess Pork, ₱ brl, $18 00; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 11 ₱ lb., Refined summer rate in tierces, 10½; half bbls, 11¼; buckets, 11¾; in 3 lb caddies, 12¾; in 5 lb do, 12¾; in 3 lb kegs, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 6 lb do, 13¾; in 10 lb do, 13¾.

RAGS—Woolen, 1@1½ cents; Cotton, 2@3c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues scarce and prices are still tending upward, we now quote at $6 50@6 75. Timothy, $2 50@2 75; Flax Seed scarce, and in demand, $2 40@2 45.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, 88@91.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & IRWIN, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acac., sorts.	8	20a	40	Wh. Anise	3.00	4.00
2d select	50a	55	60	Bergam	2.25a	2.75
Alum	2½a	3	3½	Cassia	2.75a	3.00
Acid, Citric	1.65a	1.70	1.75	Castor	2.75a	3.00
Muriatic	3a	3½	4	Lemon	3.00a	3.50
Tartaric	65a	65	70	Linseed	1.05	1.10
Alcohol	2.00a	2.10	2.20	Peppermint	4.00a	4.50
Alcos. Cape		20	25	Olive	1.25a	2.00
Barb		90	1.00	" Qts	6.25a	6.50
Soda		4	5	" Gals	2.25a	2.50
Alum	4½a	5	5½	Oranges	4.25	5.00
Ammo. Ag	70a	75	80	Opium	7.00a	7.50
Carb	27a	28	30	Pennyr'l	1.50a	2.00
Arnica, Flor	30a	35	40	Peppermint	4.00a	4.50
Asafœtida		15	20	Rose	6.00	7.00
Balm. Canada	1.00a	1.05	1.10	Wintergr	3.00	3.50
Bals. Copaiba	1.00	1.10	1.15	Sassafras	1.00	1.10
Bay Rum	2.25a	2.50	2.75	Pot. Bi Carb		25
Bals. Peru		1.50	1.60	Bi Chrom		25
Sub Bl		3.35	3.50	Bromide	1.05a	1.70
Blue Mass		1.00	1.10	Chlorate		35
Bismuth		1.60	1.75	Cyanide	65a	70
Boraz, refd		20a	24	Quinine	2.65a	2.75
Bittersalts		3½a	4	Rochelle		45
Flor. sulph		3½a	4	Gin. E. I.		18
Blue Vit.		17a	20	Gin. Jam.		12
Calomel Am		1.10	1.20	Ipecac P.		1.50
Camphor ref		38a	40	Jalap P.		65
Cantharides		75a	90	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50
Chamomile			1.00	Sarsaparilla	1.25a	1.50
Roots			47	Sen. Mex.		50
Chloral Hyd			2.40	Sarsa. Mex.		50
Cinchonfuge			40	Senega		1.25
Cincho. Pale			35	" Qts		6.50
Yellow			30	" Gal.		25
Cochineal		80a	90	Saffron Am.	1.00	a 1.10
Copperas		2a	3	Sal Ammon.	15a	17
Cream Tar		35a	40	Epsom		3
Cubebs		18a	20	Glauber	2½a	4
Dovers Pow		2.00	2.25	Rochelle	35a	40
Ergot		75	80	Nitre		15
Ether, Nit		40a	46	Seed, Canby	7a	7½
" Sul		75a	80	Carraway		20
Ex. Logwd			11	Hemp	7½a	8
Liqu. Gal		44a	50	Mustard		22
" Ital		30	35	Senna, Alex		22
Fustic		2a	4	E. I		22
Flor. Pansy		40a	50	Timothy		4.00
Bowers			65	Shellac	55a	1.00
Sign. Mad	1.00a	1.20	1.50	Shellac, Orange	75a	1.00
" S. F.	1.10a	1.35	1.50	White	75a	1.00
Gum		1.75	1.80	Soda Ash		3½
Arabic		1.00	1.10	Bi Carb	2½a	3
Asafœtida		50a	60	Carb	2½a	3
Aloes, Cape	20a	1.00	1.25	Caustic	7½a	8
Barb. Leaf		40a	45	Phosphorus	45a	50
Camphor		65	70	Prussiate	45a	50
Myrrh		45a	50	Sulphur Flour	4a	5
Shellac		45a	50	Roll	4a	5
Tragacanth		1.00a	1.25	Sulphate Copper	7a	8
Guaiac		45a	50	Zinc	7a	8
Gum Opium		9.75	10	Vanad. Red	20	25
Powd.		12.50	15	Whiting	1¼a	1½

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY April 16, 1874.

CATTLE.

While there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report, the market continues slow and unsatisfactory, and there is not much prospect at this writing of an early change for the better. Shippers persistently assert that cattle are too high here to afford a margin for profit in the Eastern markets; while owners, on the other hand, claim that prices are but little better here than in the West, and that if concessions have to be made they will be out of pocket. This has been the situation for some weeks back, and as might be expected, the trade is gradually falling off—there are not one half the number of cattle changing hands here that there were a month or six weeks ago for the time being it seems to be an unfavorable point for both buyers and sellers, hence the decline in business. We consider the quotations for choice shipping steers at 6¼@6¾; medium to good, 6@6¼; common, 5¼ to 5¾.

Reports thus far received concerning Texas cattle trade for the season of 1874, now about opening, have been rather favorable. The past winter was an exceptionably mild one, and the cattle have come through in excellent condition. While it is safe to conclude that the drive will not be large as in some past seasons, all reports concur in stating that the cattle will be greatly superior in point of quality to those sent forward in any previous season. Better prices will prevail is generally conceded, and all things considered, the outlook for the Texan drovers is rather encouraging.

SHEEP.

The market continues moderately active. Sheep are still selling about as fast as they arrive, and owing to the feeling in consequence of light receipts as compared with last week, is possibly a shade firmer, there has been no change whatever in prices. Fine wool 100 lbs, 7¼@7¾; medium 7@7¼; 83 to 85 lbs, 6¾ to 7. Clipped 90 to 100 lbs, 6 to 6¾; 80 to 85 lbs, 5½ to 5¾. Unless the weather should turn cold again, the inquiry from this on will be mainly for clipped, and the New York buyers, everything else being equal, will continue to them the preference.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue meagre, and with an average demand and limited supply, the market is strong and quotably unchanged. Prices for hogs may be fairly quoted at 6.50@6.60, and fair to prime Yorkers at 6.@6.80. The bulk of the receipts continue coming in poor to medium quality, hence there is more difference in prices than for some time past.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 15—Butter—Receipts for the week 12,613 pkgs, do last week 13,389 do same week last year 8,232 do. Old State butter is showing some improvement, though no one expects it to work up rapidly or largely in price. The stock is less pressing, as many holders have forwarded useful suitable lines to points that would soon sell for them if the price was made to suit. Dealers all feel more or less relieved after putting old matters out of sight, and perhaps the anticipation of Eastern wants is quite as good a way as any even if it does break the regular sale for that night sooner. Very few lots of State can be quoted at the extreme for any grade. New is active for both Western and State. Each day shows a trifle in buyers' favor, but so long as new white is kept moving sellers do not like making a price that enables retailers to meet their buyers with cheapened stock. Fine Welsh new sells very quickly at 34c per lb. New Western Factory is in very favorable quality—also sells readily. Old Western is in no quotable stock. Very little of what remains is of such grade that will be used by families to bring 40c.

Cheese—Receipts for the week 2,613 boxes, do last week 6,48 do, same week last year 5,450 do. Exports past week 11,168 boxes, same week last year 20,477 do. Gold closes 114. Cable quotation 74s. There has been no variation in prices since our last. A few small lots suitable for fancy local use may be quoted at 18c. Shippers are accepting very freely considering the light stock and strong prices. They, however, are not particular as to quality and the old crop will wind up early. We have made four sales to-day sold at home at 16c—100 kxs for the Rushford and 200 do for the Marshfield.

Eggs—Receipts for the week 19,484 brls, do last 22,230 do, same week last year 23,614 do. Receipts are liberal, but they meet a market that seems to have at last worked into running order. Prices have ruled easy during the week, but at the close to-day there is quite a buoyant feeling and prime Western will be likely to go to 15, 16. That figure were refused at 4 P. M. to day for fairsized loads. Duck and Geese have no further special call.—Tribune

Hudson Cheese Market.

HUDSON, O. April 13—The stock of old cheese in this market is nearly exhausted, and transactions are consequently trifling. We quote Factory 13@15½c. Butter 20@25c. Nearly all the cheese factories in this vicinity commenced operations on the first of the present month, and prospects are encouraging for an active season. The aggregate amount of milk going to factories is considerably above that of former years at this period in the season.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was about stationary last evening, with nine feet five inches in channel. Weather cloudy and cool. Business was comparatively quiet—the offerings of freight for all points were light as compared with the early part of the week.

The barge sunk on Wednesday at the Steubenville bridge by the Lake Erie, can, it is thought be raised, and the coal saved. The barge, and we presume its contents also, belonged to the Coal Valley Coal Company.

The Wild Duck is announced for St. Louis, and will be the first boat out for that point.

—The Vicksburg Herald of Sunday says: At no time since the war have the planters of this valley been less able to bear the calamity which has fallen upon them than now; and we can only say, God finds such of them as do not the wisdom and foresight to raise their own bread and meat.

The Abe McDonald with three barges of freight and one of coke, departed for St. Louis.

The Steubenville ship will add two barges of coke to her tow. Pilots, Thos. Morris and Robt. Gordon.

The Mary Miller, Captain F. J. Oakes, is announced for Cincinnati, and she will take her departure to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Mary Miller was the only passenger boat in port last evening, and, as already stated, she is announced to take her departure to-day.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Juniata from Cincinnati, and Belle of Shreveport, from St. Louis, are among the first boats due

—A Memphis correspondent writes as follows: Capt. Frank Smith, the popular clerk of the Belle Lee, came down by rail to-day from St. Louis, and states that his craft, instead of loading in the Kentucky, will take her chances in the mutual admiration three boats a week combination, following the Shamrock, which leaves on Thursday, and sailing the day (Sunday) of the City of Quincy. That little "pool" business, and a prospective cut in rates to 12 cents per 100, should be read invite. Keep it up, probably had something to do with the "change of base" of the Belle Lee, and she may make two or three more trips before the season ends.

—Captain W. H. Dorsey is piloting Robinson's Circus fleet up the Ohio River.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.
THIS DAY, April 17—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MARY MILLER.
F. J. OAKES.....Master
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, April 18—4 P. M.
STEAMER
WILD DUCK AND BARGES.
C. F. ADAMS.....Master
Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Hannibal, Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Brazos and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to
SELLERS & CO., or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson
beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increasing practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch offices in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered by Dr. Jordan, at his office, No. 647 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25c. Address as above.
DR. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 1-2 FIFTH STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, for Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their proper treatment. Persons at a distance can be cured at home. Diplomas in the office, and is a regular physician of 26 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3 P. M. and 6 to 7 A. M. Sundays excepted. feb7:16

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Those contemplating marriage, or who feel its duties, should read the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. Now and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mh28:m

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, exposing the secrets of Marriage, Physiology, etc., prescription, marital impediments, &c., causes, consequences, cure, etc., etc., 25 cents, or 50 cents by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
WHITTIER,
95 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or solitary habits. A great boon to sufferers. Address Dr. F. CLIFTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. feb28:m

INSURANCE.

"ARMENIA"
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood street.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 10, 1874..... 227,642 82
Insures against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise and all other insurable property at reasonable rates of Premium.
DIRECTORS.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr., of Jones & Laughlins.
A. P. LOGAN, President Central Refining Co.
CHAS. H. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Safe Iron and Nail Works.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Speer, Lumber Merchants.
JACOB KORP, of Korp & Voegtly, Lumber Merchants.
C. STRAUS, President Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
HENRY WARNER, County Comptroller.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer Penn Brew.
ALEX. PATTERSON, Lumber Merchant.
R. S. WARING, of Waring Brothers, Oil Commission Merchants.
JOHN A. MYLER, Postmaster Allegheny City.
ROBERT H. DALZELL, of Evans, Dalzell & Co., Crescent Tube Works.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
JOHN S. MCCUNE, Cashier First National Bank

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage April 16.

Mrs. Eva Barron, New York, 2c; A. D Calhahran, Washingtonville, O., 3c; Viola Easton, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mrs. M. L. Magran, Tarentum, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Peter F. Randolph, Morisania, N. Y., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Inaugurating the New Organ.

The new and elegant organ that has been recently purchased for the Conservatory of Music, in connection with the Pittsburgh Female College, was tested last night at an inauguration concert in the chapel of that institution. Owing to the fact that but a limited number of invitations had been issued the room was not crowded, and those present were the better able to appreciate the delightful music. The instrument occupied about one third of the stage, and was manipulated by Professor Nicholl. It was tried in every conceivable way and faithfully responded to every demand made upon it. It cost six thousand dollars and well repays the expenditure.

A Cast of Col. Phillips.

The friends of the lamented Col. Wm. Phillips will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. W. Wallace succeeded in securing a perfect postmortem plaster cast of his features. We suggest that the city Councils secure from this model a marble or granite statue, to be placed in the niche, which awaits such appropriate embellishment on Municipal Hall. Otherwise a life-sized bust to be preserved in the chamber of Select Council, in commemoration to his long and useful service in that body. We doubt not, moreover, that many of the personal friends of the Colonel will be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Wallace's forethought and ingenuity to possess themselves of copies of the cast so successfully secured.

Grand Jurors for June Court.

The following is the list of Grand Jurors drawn for the June term of the Criminal Court: James McGinley, driver, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Hamilton, B. G. B., Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Longdon, tailor, First ward, Allegheny; Andrew Kelly, planing-mill, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Hays, farmer, Mifflin township; R. S. Boggs, gentleman, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh; John Caldwell, gentleman, Fourth ward Pittsburgh; L. Afelder, gentleman, First ward, Pittsburgh; Frank H. Faulkner, barber, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Robert S. Thompson, fireman, Fifteenth ward; Joseph Pollock, painter, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; Simon Greaser, boiler maker, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; John R. Graham, farmer, Elizabeth township; James Wently, ice merchant, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Andrew Degelman, tinner, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; E. F. Hastings, machinist, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; W. J. Matthews, clerk, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Wren, steel cutter, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; David McCrackin, blacksmith, Elizabeth township; Richard J. Thomas, peddler, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Atkinson, gent, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Jacob Reed, box manufacturer, Eighth ward, Allegheny; John Prior (col.), laborer, Sewickley borough; Alonzo Hickey, plasterer, Indiana township.

DEATH IN A GRAVE YARD.

A Man Dies Suddenly While Wheeling Dirt in a Cemetery.

Coroner McCallin last evening held an inquest on the body of Frank Neimar, a native of Germany, who dropped dead in Oakland Cemetery at five o'clock last evening. The deceased was employed there as sexton. He was engaged in wheeling a load of dirt, when he dropped dead. His family stated that he had never been troubled much with disease. Dr. Thorn made a superficial examination and gave it as his opinion that the man died of heart disease, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. He leaves a wife and seven grown up children. Deceased was 63 years of age and had lived in this country 24 years.

PASTOR INSTALLED.

The New Pastor of the First Reformed Church Enters Upon his Work.

Yesterday morning an adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was held at the First church, this city, for the purpose of ordaining the new pastor, Rev. W. Young.

Rev. John Alford acted as Moderator and Rev. John Moffett as Clerk.

The morning session was devoted to hearing pieces of trial for ordination from Mr. Young, when a recess was taken until evening.

At half past seven o'clock in the evening, Presbytery re-convened. There was a large attendance of members of the church at this session to receive their new minister. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Moffett.

Rev. John Alford, Moderator, then offered the ordination and installation prayer. Rev. Mr. Moffett, Rev. Dickson Reed, Pastor and Rev. S. D Yates, of New York, to the people, which concluded the installation services.

Presbytery then resumed its business session, when the following persons were appointed delegates to the General Synod which meets in Cedarville, Ohio, in May next: *Principals*, Rev. John Alford, Rev. Wm. Young, and Elders R. C. Miller and Dickson Reed. *General Alternates*, Rev. Jos. Moffett and Elders Wm. Hutchison and Dugald Munn.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Deer Creek on the first Wednesday of October, Rev. Wm. Young to preach the opening sermon.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The domestic drama of "The Secret Marriage" and the brilliant comedy of "Americans in Paris," will be performed this evening, for the benefit of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. H. Stoddard,—that sterling actor appearing in Stoddard's pieces supported by the Chanfrau company accompanying him. Mr. Stoddard deserves a crowded house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Royal Marionettes continue to attract large and delightful audiences, and their popularity is on the increase. They are the most amusing puppets ever exhibited, and those who fail to embrace the opportunity of seeing them may regret it when too late.

LIBRARY HALL.—The success of the Vokes Family illustrates the popular taste for genteel fun and the predominant desire to be entertained and amused. The entertainment to-night consists of the melodious and merry burlesque of the "Belles of the Kitchen," preceded by "My Neighbor's Wife," by the dramatic company.

MARTIN'S VARIETY THEATRE.—The performances at this new and popular place of amusement consist of minstrel scenes, songs, dances, sketches, negro specialties, farces and burlesques, in which the entire large company take part during the evening. The entrance is on Fourth avenue, below Smithfield street.

CONCERT.—Prof. Guenther's third grand concert, we would remind our readers, comes off at Library Hall on next Monday evening.

CITY HALL.—The Orphan's Fair is the resort of large numbers of our citizens daily and nightly.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Coffee Roasting Establishment in Flames

About 2:20 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 21, at the Hook and Ladder house on Seventh avenue. It was occasioned by a fire in a low brick building at the corner of Oak and Cherry alleys, near Liberty street. The building is a marble works, and from what could be learned appears to be occupied by Welsh & Megraw and a gentleman named Carter as a coffee roasting establishment. The fire had evidently been burning for some time before it was discovered. A policeman on Penn avenue saw the light from it, and attempted to pull an alarm, but the box would not work. When the big bell was finally compelled to give the signal, the engines were on hand in a few minutes, but owing to the locality being so cramped, they could not at once get to work effectively. The flames were leaping from the roof of the building, and the volumes of thick smoke were pouring upward indicating the probability of a fire of some magnitude, but when the engines got down to work and commenced heaving eight or ten streams of water into the burning building it immediately began to lie, and in five minutes all danger was over and the crowd that had so mysteriously gathered quickly disappeared in the same way. The loss could not be ascertained.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Simeon Bulford, Esq.

At a special meeting of the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny city, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions in respect to the late Simeon Bulford, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of School Directors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny have learned with feelings of the most heartfelt sorrow of the death of Simeon Bulford, Esq., one of the most valued and efficient members of this Board, and one who ever manifested the warmest interest in its welfare; and whereas, it is not only consistent with the feelings of confidence and esteem with which the deceased was regarded by every member of the Board, but a sacred duty we owe to his memory, to place a memorial of his usefulness and value upon our records.

An association of a most pleasant character for many years with the deceased, induced me to feel for him whilst living, the most cherished friendship, and in his death the deepest sorrow. Generous to a fault, affable and courteous in his deportment, and as a Christian gentleman his character stands without a blot or blemish.

In all the relations of life, whether in Church or State, he proved himself a man of rare integrity, consistentiously discharging every duty and trust committed to his care; wise in counsel, and firm in his friendship, he leaves behind him, as a parent, citizen and Christian, the best of all legacies, an untarnished reputation and an honored name.

By this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, we are most emphatically reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of life. But a few months ago he was likely as any of us, destined to length of days, and by his death we humbly recognize the fact that our Heavenly Father is thus teaching us a lesson of Heavenly wisdom, to make us more and more diligent in working while it is day, and solemnly reminding us that the night cometh when no man can work.

Our province is mainly to speak of his connection with our Board and the cause of education generally. From his first induction as a member of this Board he took an active and intelligent part in all its movements, and was ever found found faithful in his attendance and zealous in promoting its best interests. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurances of our sympathy in their sad affliction, and that the only thought that can reconcile us to their and our loss is that it was so ordered by a kind Father who doeth all things wisely and well.

Resolved, That the foregoing preambls and resolutions be recorded on our minutes and that a copy of the same be furnished to the bereaved family of the deceased with the hope that they may prove acceptable memorials of its lamented head.

By order of the Board.

JOHN E. PARKE, President.

JOHN C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

MEMENTO MORI.

The Last Honors to Departed Worth.

The Remains of Col. Wm. Phillips Laid to Rest—A Funereal Day in Pittsburgh—Feeling Among the People—The Body Lying in State—At the House—In the Cortege — Around the Tomb.

Yesterday was a funeral day in Pittsburgh, as the people paid tribute to the memory of one who so lately occupied the highest place in public esteem, and bore, with unfeigned sorrow, the remains of the late Col. Wm. Phillips to the quiet of the cemetery. It was a scene without a parallel in our local history, and one the record of which will ever form an interesting though to be a mournful page in the city's annals. For the narrative of the events which characterized the day we refer to the record to which place is herewith given.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK.

In addition to what we published yesterday of resolutions adopted by various institutions with which Colonel Phillips was connected, we also give the following, passed at a meeting of the Directors of the Iron City National Bank:

WHEREAS, The Directors of the Iron City National Bank have learned with sentiments of profound sorrow, that Col. Wm. Phillips, a former director of our bank, has been removed by an all wise and inscrutable Providence, from time to eternity, and whilst we bow with resignation to the will of Him who shapeth all his dispensations for good, we feel that we have in common with our fellow-citizens and the business community, sustained a loss in the decease of our friend that will long be mourned. We therefore enter upon our minutes the following resolutions expressive of our respect and esteem for our late associate and departed friend:

Resolved, That in the death of Col. William Phillips this bank has met with the loss of a true and tried friend, and the Directors of a highly prized former associate, in whose counsel and advice they placed the greatest reliance, and for whose opinion they entertained the highest respect.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends and relations of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their great distress.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the obsequies of our lamented friend.

GEORGE DUNCAN, Cashier.

ACTION OF THE COUNTS.

Yesterday morning upon the opening of the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick, in a brief address, alluded as follows to the death of Mr. Phillips:

Upon consultation with my learned colleague and brother, Judge White, now holding court in the adjoining room, we have concluded, as a proceeding most fitting to be done, that in accordance with the Proclamation of his Honor, the Mayor, and in becoming deference to that deep feeling of regret and sorrow which at present prevades our entire city, on account of the death of a man so worthy, and a citizen so conspicuous as Colonel William Phillips, this Court will suspend the transaction of the public business and adjourn for the day at the hour of one o'clock. This will enable all of us who may desire to participate in the last sad rites to one who, in the upright and manly discharge of his every public and private duty, was outranked by no one within the limits of this city of his birth, which he loved so well, and whose immense and varied industry it was the chief aim and effort of his busy life to foster and promote. One question as to this and every other interest and trust into which his now familiar name has been identified for many years past, will only be thoroughly appreciated when it becomes necessary to find the man—If, indeed, that be possible—to take his place. Certainly no citizen in our entire community, for more than a quarter of a century past, has filled so large a space in the public eye, or held a more deserved place in the public confidence and esteem. Never was confidence so heartily and unreservedly bestowed, and never was trust more religiously and faithfully kept—a mourning city to-day bearing witness. Out of respect, therefore, to his memory, and to enable, as we have said, all who may desire to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the lamented dead, all parties not interested in the case upon trial are relieved for the day, and this Court will adjourn at one o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Previous to the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Carnahan formally announced the death of Col. Phillips, saying that his name had become almost a household word and that his loss would be felt and seen by everybody. By his death, owing to the important part he has taken with the interests of the city, it becomes a personal loss to every citizen. He said the Mayor had taken official notice of the death of Col. Phillips, and had issued a proclamation requesting a suspension of business. It was something out of the usual departure for the Court to take notice of the death of men outside the bar, but he thought the character of the man and his prominent identification with the municipality justified a departure from the rule. He therefore moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

His Honor Judge Stowe stated that he coincided in the remarks heartily, not only because of the public character of Col. Phillips, but because of his personal friendship for the deceased. He therefore ordered the Court adjourned in respect to the memory of the honored dead, that those desiring to attend the funeral might have an opportunity of doing so. The Court then adjourned.

The Court of Quarter sessions also adjourned.

The Wm. Phillips Engine Company passed resolutions of respect regretting sincerely the death of their constant friend and patron.

THE BODY IN CITY HALL.

The rotunda of Municipal Hall was sombre, indeed, with its lavish adornments of black Australian crape, which fell in folds from every place where a fastening could be obtained. A catafalque was constructed immediately under the arcade of the balconade at the rear part of the rotunda. Over this a black canopy, extending from the heavy iron columns to the arch-way of the main staircase, and completely covering the catafalque, was constructed. The large windows which light up the stairway were carefully covered, thus adding to the sombre appearance of the place. A rope was placed around the line of iron columns so as to keep the centre of the rotunda free from obstructions, there being sufficient passage way behind the columns for the entrance and exit of those who desired to view the remains.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORPSE.

Before the hour of ten yesterday morning the committee that had been appointed to take charge of the remains and which consisted of Messrs. Chalmers, Scully, Milligan, W. C. Brown, Rolfe, Lloyd, Herron, R. H. Negley, Knowland, West and Dr. McClure, proceeded to the late residence of deceased and escorted the body to the hall. Owing to the sickness of Mayor Blackmore he was unable to receive them at the entrance which had been arranged, but his place was filled by Acting Mayor McMasters, who received the Committee and led them to the catafalque upon which the body was placed, with the head toward the east. A table covered with beautiful flowers stood near the head of the coffin and beside it the Acting Mayor took his position with the Council Committee within the reserved space. The catafalque was covered with a heavy black pall, but the sides and top were trimmed with ground pine, tube roses, calla lillies, lillies of the valley, camellias and other choice flowers artistically arranged by the Messrs. Murdock. As soon as the casket was deposited, Mr. Sampson, who had charge, opened the lid and the form of the dead was exposed to view. The remains were dressed in black clothes, and notwithstanding the long illness the deceased seemed to be simply in a deep sleep. The casket was of the finest rosewood, with silver mounted rails and trimmings. The inside was lined with white satin, and on the lid of the casket was a silver plate containing the following inscription.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

DIED APRIL 14, 1874,

IN HIS SIXTIETH YEAR.

ADMITTING THE CROWD.

When all the arrangements had been completed the doors were thrown open and the vast crowd in waiting outside was permitted to enter and look at the remains. The people entered through the Treasurers office and passed out through the Mayors office. A detail of police was on duty in the rotunda, and all the plans of the Police committee were carefully observed and adhered to by the Chief and his men, nothing whatever occurring to mar the solemnity of the occasion. During the time the body was lying in state upwards of five thousand persons, representing all classes of citizens, male and female, viewed the remains. Promptly at twelve o'clock, although hundreds of persons were on the outside anxious to pay the last sad tribute to the departed, the casket was closed, and the body was borne to the hearse by the committee of Councils and escorted back to the late residence on Third avenue. The casket was almost covered with floral tributes. One containing the inscription: "In Sympathy; William Phillips Graff," and one inscribed, "A tribute from the Twenty-fourth ward," were among the more noticeable. The former was a wreath, and the latter a cross, both of them composed of beautiful white flowers. During the short time the body was in the hall several affecting incidents occurred. Youths fast springing into manhood, and old men with heads as gray as that of the deceased, dropped tears as they slowly passed the coffin, and the faces of the employes of the Allegheny Valley Railroad twitched with tremor when they looked for the last time upon the one who had been a warm friend to them.

Mr. Loisset, the artist, was busily engaged sketching the scene and its surroundings in order to paint a picture for the friends of the deceased, and also to furnish a sketch to the New York *Graphic*.

FROM THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

At half-past twelve o'clock, as had been previously announced by telegrams, a special train, that had been provided by General Superintendent Lawrence and Assistant King, of the A. V. R. R., arrived at the Union Depot, bearing delegations from Titusville, Erie, Corry, Oil City, and from Meadville, Armstrong, Mercer, Clarion and other counties. They were received by the Joint Committee of the City Councils, and, after a brief reception speech from Chairman Chalmers, the different delegations were conducted to the dining halls of the Depot Hotel, where a dinner, gotten up in Col. Unger's best style, was served.

Oil City was represented by W. B. Foster, Mayor; Joseph Baker, J. S. Wilson, Miles Green, colored; J. G. McLane, S. M. McElroy, John Oberley and Messrs. Carson and Kump, of the Councils.

Venango county was represented by W. J. Brundred, T. W. Evans, S. T. Dobbins, S. T. Garrard, John V. Patton, John Burns, Chas. S. Colbert.

Kittanning and Armstrong county were represented by Major R. W. Smith, Dr. T. C. McCullough, Judge J. T. Walton, Jno. A. Colwell, W. B. Meredith, Andrew Titzell, Captain Markle and many others.

H. W. Walters and others, of Petroleum Centre, Chas. P. Budger and others, of Parker's Landing, and J. J. O'Leary and others, of Brady's Bend, were also among the delegation.

After dinner the delegation was conducted to the Councils Chamber, and assigned a position in the procession.

LEAVING THE HALL.

At two o'clock the official delegation formed in Municipal Hall and marched to the residence of the deceased in the following order: Delegation of Oil City Councilmen and city clerks, headed by Acting Presidents of Councils Littell and Inmsen. Delegations of City Hall officials headed by City Assessor Phelps and City Engineer Dempster, and including representatives from the Mayor's and Controller's officers, Health, Allegheny Valley Railroad, Water and Fire Departments, pages, janitors, etc. Delegation of firemen in uniform, four from each company in the Fire Department. The delegation was in full uniform, and in charge of Fire Alarm Superintendent Fullwood.

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

Soon after one o'clock the people commenced to gather at the late home of the deceased, No. 177 Third avenue. For nearly an hour there was a constant throng passing up Third avenue, having the house as the central point of attraction for them. Many of these were ladies and gentlemen who had not obtained a view of the body at Municipal Hall, and who availed themselves of this last opportunity.

The casket containing the remains was placed in the parlor and partially covered with flowers. Free access was given to all who desired, and the procession kept filing through the room until the hour for the commencement of the religious exercises. When the appointed time for these ceremonies came the house down the hairs was packed to its utmost capacity, while the crowd extended clear out to the curb of the pavement.

The ministers took their places on the landing at the head of the stairs, Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson having charge.

The Reverend gentleman opened by announcing the 986th hymn, commencing,

"Almighty maker of my frame,
Teach me to number all my days;"

which was sung by a choir and those to whom the words were familiar.

The sacred song was followed with reading the passage of Scripture used on funeral occasions, after which Dr. Pearson led in prayer.

Another hymn was then sung, the 981st, commencing,

"When hanging o'er the brink of life
My trembling soul shall stand."

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Pearson then read the 3rd verse of the 3rd chapter of Isaiah as a text, and then said:

Pittsburgh mourns the loss of her most active citizen, her benefactor, friend and lover in the late William Phillips. He has gone where the voice of human commendation cannot reach, gone where the incense of human adulation does not rise. Those who knew and loved him will ask no labored eulogy; in the midst of grief so profound, and all prevailing as that which manifestly absorbs this community, "words are weak and most to seek," when wanted most of all. And then if silence will not speak, and changing cheek and trembling lip, there is nothing told.

There is only one Power infinite and enduring, and we are exhorted by evangelical message and admonished by those events of life which are continually bearing us forward to the realities of the unseen world, to "cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils" and not to put our trust in an arm of flesh." Strange, said Samuel Johnson the moralist, that the mysterious thought frequent recurrent of death makes so little impression upon us. It is true. Every day death is multiplying its visits, entering cottage and hall and palace, leading forth the young and aged, brave and timid, in ever enlarging procession. Their frequency and regularity impress us but as the multitudinous leaves of autumn, that, freckled and withering, bestrew our path in the woods. Not so, however, when a giant oak of sturdy growth is borne suddenly to the ground, filling the air with far-reaching reverberations. We are startled and amazed. Thus, already this year, in American annals will figure the call from solemn life teaching, study and investigation, the illustrious Agassiz; from the forum and platform the cultured and silver-tongued Charles Sumner; and now from industry and commerce to their ripest development the master worker, William Phillips. Here now behold how a thousand tributes of unexpected sympathy flow forth, and make the wilderness of competitive existence to blush in fragrance and beauty. Such demonstrations of attachment and concern are like oases islanded in the wastes of years.

I know not what monument will mark the resting place of Col. Phillips, nor whether our citizens will in bronze, marble or granite crystalize their love and appreciation of character. But brass and stone will alike crumble beneath the corroding tooth of time, while to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

When we gather thus to review the life and embalm the virtues of leaders and benefactors, we honor God. We proclaim how marvellous that original creature which, despite the fall, can reveal attributes so fair and works so commendable. "Honor all men" is an inspiring junction. "I am a nobler substance than the stars, or are they better since they are bigger? I have a will and faculties of choice to do or not to do, and reason why I do or not do this; the stars have none. They know not why they shine more than a taper, nor how they work, or what."

We are beside the remains of one of the most successful and discriminating workers of the nineteenth century. Many feared for the worst issue of the last lingering disease. Yet the simple declaration, "William Phillips is dead," fell with the startling and appalling sense of a sudden and poignant loss. Can it be that we shall see no more the familiar figure, unobtrusive, but ever effective presence of our civic father and manifold helper? Is it so, that the busy, piercing eye is quenched, the vigorous arm paralyzed, the persuasive tongue silent. Already the prepared sepulchre waits to claim its own. He is laid in our beautiful cemetery beside that mother whom he loved in life and cherished in memory, and in at sister Rebecca, who went home to the New [illegible] what a [illegible] brought, we [illegible] France, [illegible] and only God, is Great!"

The record of William Phillips's life is conspicuously open and withal complete. It is all before us. Would it not be a surprise were there not some things to be regretted, in the struggles and triumphs of a very varied life? The imperfections of great men are the delight of mediocrity. He was born within the limits of this city, nearly sixty years ago. His elder sister, Miss Eliza B., and his younger brother, Mr. Robert Phillips, survive him. His parents and only other sister died many years ago. William, therefore, was a Pittsburgh boy and man. From his childhood his life was full of a series of struggles and of triumphs. Few men had to overcome more obstacles. Our daily press, with characteristic promptitude and kindly fulness, have put forth into every home the memorable incidents of his career. Twice the fruits of years of toil and economy were consumed with ashes—each time he put forth renewed energies. After acquiring a liberal competency he threw his own and his capital into enterprise. His success therein are now part of the history of Pennsylvania. His great wealth was honorably won, and in acquiring it he multiplied benefits for thousands. Tuesday last was to have been the grandest day of his life. O, death, thou takest from power, place and wealth. Just as hope ripens into fruition, to man is not. Well might the gifted Edmund Burke, in bereavement exclaim, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

Our departed friend was in his simplicity of habit, accessibility to all, urbanity and directness, dislike of pretence—a thorough Pittsburgher. Physically he was in stature a giant among men. In frame he was vigorous, in countenance thoughtful and genial. His manners were, at home, artless, unaffected and breathed consideration and kindness. In some senses he was never a child—always eager to work and win.

He was devotedly attached to Pittsburgh, his birthplace. It was a passion. His services have already been acknowledged in some fifteen or more charities, institutions and public organizations. Unlike many others, he did not, when his wealth was made, go from Pittsburgh to spend and enjoy it. Where the tree derives its sap and strength, there it sheds its grateful fruit. So thought William Phillips when urged to remove elsewhere. Dante's spirit animated him, "Can I carry away France on the sole of my foot?"

In friendship, enjoyed by so many I am now privileged to address, you knew him to have been cautious and discriminating; but confidence established, he clung to his men with a grip of strongest love. If Lord Lytton were right when he declared, "To learn one's true ideals on whom a friend thinketh," then assuredly ratbine would be the heart of our friend. Scores of young men, now prosperous, have been helped by him to help themselves—ever the kindest of pay.

Col. Phillips' natural endowments were great. An evenly balanced judgment was wedded to ardent zeal in execution. United with these was a quiet, which often overpowers them. I refer to the ardor with which he threw himself into any cause he undertook magnifying its importance and increasing the desirableness of its attainment. That he secured millions in Pittsburgh for his great undertakings, this mental movements were characterized by great rapidity. Only thus could he have accomplished habitually the work of three good men. Invincible determination, pains taking energy, and tireless industry marked his career.

Public life for its own sake had no charms for Colonel Phillips. To be exalted in public office, to be observed by a State or nation, to be known and recognized by the public press, seems to many most desirable. But he never so gentle, honest and good, he will be the subject of envy the meanest, and enmity the most inveterate. An ambition to be worthy of public recognition is a legitimate motive of a noble mind. Colonel Phillips regarded public offices as a private burden to be assumed only as a matter of duty and borne unselfishly. He sought not office; office sought him. Solicited five years ago by the brilliant requisition to assume Congressional honors, he declined. He held no office of emolument. For a quarter of a century he has been a determining power in our public expenditures. He it published far and near in an age like this, that though holding millions of public money, none ever impugned his integrity. A stainless name—what a bequest! He ever came to *home* as another word for *heaven*. His domestic virtues were the aroma of his life and the beauty of his character. His salient qualities, fellow councillors, trustees, directors and merchants, in so far as breathing soberness, industry and integrity, may perpetuate.

What commendation did the thousands and thousands pass as they silently bowed in our Municipal Hall before the remains laid out in state!

And yet, I have a word more. In those hours of forced retirement, when sickness laid its hand upon him, the world neeessarily was shut out; then was God's good time; then must thoughts come of the great hereafter. I doubt not that these thoughts often engaged the attention of that busy brain, and that the emotions of his mind were truly exemplified in those counsels which, while lying on that sickbed, he gave to those who gathered around him. Indeed, from what I am assured by those who were permitted to be with him in those hours, I doubt not but that earlier impressions were revived, and led to higher thoughts than those of earth. We know that he did recall days of the olden time—did recall friends and associates of other years, who have crossed the flood; we know that as he lay there those who communed with him were instructed in lessons that can never be forgotten—exhortations to honesty, to fidelity, to respect for religious institutions. But I need not dwell here. I have not now to do so much with the dead as with the living, and I only say to them, and to you all, my friends, that we are admonished in the lesson of this solemn hour that the end of all things must come in this life. Let us so live, then, that we may be ready to lay the toil down here, to enjoy eternal felicities in the hereafter.

Upon these friends, sorrow stricken and mourning, I would not intrude flippant words of sympathy. I can only point them to One whose sympathies are ever ready and tender and all-consoling—One in whom I know some of them have trusted for long years, and who is their consolation in every hour of grief.

Eight hundred years after the death of Edward I. his remains were unveiled, and the crown still adorned his brow. When many years and decades shall have passed, it will be but needful to look around our city to behold the enduring honor of him whose remains you are now invited to bear to their resting place.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Bishop Kerfoot was called upon, and offered up a prayer in accordance with the impressive ritual of the Episcopal church.

The benediction closed the services at the house, and the relatives and friends proceeded to take their places in the funeral cortege.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The services having been concluded at the house, the funeral cortege was formed in line about three o'clock, and moved in the following order:

First came the police of Pittsburgh in a force of one hundred and sixty strong, on foot, in command of Chief of Police John Irwin and Lieut. Sam Hargis. They were dressed in dress coats, white gloves and belts, caps, but no batons.

Following them came Rev. Dr. Pearson and Page and other members of the clergy. Next came

THE PALL BEARERS,

who numbered the following life long friends of the deceased:

Dr. A. H. Gross,	Chas. W. Batchelor,
W. B. Negley,	Richard Hays,
Alex. Speer,	James Bryce,
W. A. Tomlinson,	James Herdman,
W. M. Lyon,	Felix R. Brunot,
W. K. Nimick,	N. P. Sawyer.

The first two gentlemen represented the City Council; Messrs. Tomlinson, Lyon, Nimick and Brunot the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the others, the manufacturing and banking interests with which the deceased had been identified.

Following the pall bearers in carriages, came the Union Veteran Legion, of which Col. Phillips was a member, and the Monroe Fund, consisting of Messrs. James Shields, Thomas Davage, W. J. Anderson, James Herdman, W. P. Thompson, Hon. Alfred Slack. Dr. A. M. Pollock, the deceased's physician, was also a Trustee, and had been assigned a place with this delegation, but was detained at home by illness.

Then came the members of St. John's Lodge A. Y. M. on foot. They were also joined with members of other lodges, and the line was formed in double file.

Following them came

THE HEARSE,

which was a plain glass body, without any ornamentation. It was drawn by two black horses.

A full view of the casket, with its floral adornments, was had by the spectators. On either side walked members of the Masonic order, dressed in black, the only distinguishing features indicating their Masonic character being the sprig of evergreen worn in the button-hole.

Immediately behind the hearse were the carriages containing the relatives of the deceased and the more immediate friends.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad was represented in the next delegation, consisting of clerks and employes of the Company. They numbered in all about 600 men and were walking, four a breast, under the lead of Superintendent Lawrence.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

were next represented by officers in carriages. This delegation was headed by the Acting Mayor of Pittsburgh, Alderman McMasters, Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, of Pittsburgh, Mayor Smith of Kittanning, and Mayor Foster of Oil City. The magistrates were followed by the Councils of Pittsburgh, twenty-five carriages being devoted to this section of the line. There was a large turnout, nearly every member of Councils being found in the line. The members of foreign Councils were also in this line.

Following the Councilmen came carriages containing the Councilmen of Allegheny, and a full delegation of officers and clerks from Municipal Hall, and a number of the Alderman of the city.

The Fire Department was next represented. First came the members of the Fire Commission, led by President Wilson and Secretary Case, in carriages.

The rank and file of the Fire Department was represented by delegations of four from each company, led by Assistant Engineer Hammill and Captain Fullwood. There were fifty-two men in the ranks.

Following and bringing up the rear of the funeral line was a long line of carriages containing citizens and acquaintances of the deceased. Altogether, there were about one hundred and twenty-five carriages in the line, while the number of pedestrians very largely added to the length of the column. The display throughout was in excellent taste, and worthily testified the respect of the people for the memory of the departed.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

There was a very general suspension of business along the route announced for the funeral procession,—all classes seeming to be touched by a feeling of sadness, and alike anxious to testify their respect for the memory of the dead. Flags were at half-mast on all the public buildings, Municipal and Government, and on private residences here and there along the line of procession. Within Pittsburgh proper the streets were lined with a dense throng of spectators, who filled the sidewalks; others more favored, embraced the opportunity to witness the cortege by gathering at windows and doorways and other points. See, the general outside point of view was occupied. Especially was this the case on Third avenue and Smithfield street where the crowd was so dense that there was only sufficient space left for a passage way for the carriages. Notwithstanding the fact of the crowds and that there were but a few of the police on regular duty, the best of order prevailed. The spectacle of the crowd was an illustration of the deep hold which the deceased had upon the affections of the great mass of the people, and the solemnity which ruled the hour testified the universal feeling of sorrow. Ostentatious accompaniments were not required to show that—because a great [illegible] and fallen in their midst—the people mourned.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE

was the largest ever witnessed in this city, and was especially conspicuous from the fact that in it were representatives from nearly all branches of trade, manufactures, professions and business generally. The display was of a civic character altogether, in accordance with the special desire of the friends that no attempt be made at a demonstration.

TOLLING BELLS.

While the procession was moving on its way to the cemetery the fire alarm bell, and the bells in some of the churches and school houses were tolled. Trinity chimes were attuned, not to the usual joyous lay, but to a mournful requiem, as the cortege passed along Smithfield street, and deepened the solemnity that prevailed. At other places along the route, similar tributes of respect were given, and thus from the home to the tomb, there were evidences of the general sorrow.

AT THE CEMETERY.

The head of the column reached the Cemetery and halted near the grave about half past four o'clock, but a delay of nearly an hour was necessitated until the cavalcade had passed inside the gates, and the people had gathered sufficiently near to engage in the last services.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

The grave was located at the northwest section of the beautiful cemetery, on a gently ascending knoll from which a view can be had of a part of the busy city, with whose history that of the deceased has been so intimately interwoven. The Phillips lot forms a spacious circle enclosed by a low stone wall rising about a foot from the surface of the ground. There are neither trees nor shrubbery but a plain grass plot, being in keeping with the character of being in this, as in all other things, distinctively manifested. The surfaces of the circle as seen yesterday, was already broken with the graves of a mother and sister, above which chaste marble monuments, testified a son and a brother's love. The grave of the deceased was made alongside that of his mother at the western side of the lot. Upon the grass in front and around, the space devoted to the relatives, ministers and pall bearers was overspread with living green.

When the head of the column halted, the ministers, Rev. Drs. Page and Pearson, took their places at the head of the grave and the pall bearers formed in open order at the foot. The casket was then borne to its last resting place by members of the Masonic order, and carried through the ranks and laid over the grave bars. The members of the family then left their carriages and came forward followed by other friends and such of the spectators as could get within hearing distance.

"DUST TO DUST."

After all had been gathered Rev. Dr. Page proceeded with the impressive burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, amidst profound silence, broken only at intervals by the sound of subdued weeping. At the close of this part of the ceremonies, the remainder of the services were conducted in accordance with the funeralizing ritual of the Masonic order, Mr. George T. Oliver, officiated as Worshipful Master on the occasion, and was assisted in the devotional exercises by the Revs. Messrs. McGuire and French. As the solemn ritual services were proceeded with a lambskin apron—emblem of purity—was put upon the lowered coffin, and the sprigs of evergreen were thrown into the grave by the members of the Order. Mr. Thomas Davage, the oldest member of the Order in the city, concluded the Masonic services, other members of the Order crossing hands over the grave as he repeated the ritual. The scene was exceedingly touching, and awed into deeper solemnity all who could either hear or see the ceremonies.

These services around the grave occupied three quarters of an hour, and shortly before six o'clock the attendants at the funeral turned from the cemetery and wended their several ways.

Thus was the strong man laid to rest. There was no ostentatious display, that so often marks the world's surface honors, but saddened hearts among the high and low, as mingling a tearful eye, attested better than pageantry that the people missed from their communings one whom for honest, generous, unselfish manhood, they had learned to honor. The pomp of gaudy woe perhaps was wanting, but there was a deeper feeling of sorrow that told the appreciation of a great loss; and with simple obsequies, so much in consonance with the character of the departed, Pittsburgh honored herself by worthily paying tribute to the memory of one to whom her highest praise was due.

Perfection of Quality.

At the Grand Paris Exposition, 1875; the first prize metal was awarded the Messrs. Duryea, manufacturs of Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch," for the perfection of quality of their goods. The first prize metal was also awarded them at London (World's Fair) 1862; Cologne, 1875; Hamburg, 1863; Amsterdam, 1869; Havre, 1862; Baltimore, 1859; Pennsylvania State Fair, 1863; Northern Ohio Fair, 1870; Inter-State Fair, Pittsburgh, 1870; South Carolina Institute Fair, 1870, &c., &c. It, therefore, stands well recommended, without comment of the makers, as *the best starch in the world*. M. W. F.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Yesterday's Crusade—The Saloons Visited —The Receptions Cool in Some Places— The Work in Allegheny—Temperance Mass Meeting Last Evening—A Colored Temperance Advocate.

Yesterday morning the ladies engaged in crusading work, again gathered within the portals of the Alliance Rooms, where religious services were held, previous to again renewing the battle, from which a rest had been taken on the previous day. It was intended to work only in the forenoon on account of the funeral of Colonel Phillips in the afternoon. At half past ten o'clock two bands left the room. The first, numbered

SEVENTEEN LADIES,

under the lead of Mrs. Collins. They took up their line of march along Sixth to Market street, to Fifth avenue, and thence to Smithfield, and down that street to the Diamond, where the saloon of Peter Gallisalth was first "tackled." The ladies were refused admission however, and a curb stone meeting was the result. A large crowd had gathered, and was orderly with one exception, an inebriated German, who jostled the ladies, shook his fist in their faces, and used blasphemous language towards them. A policeman removed him. The services here concluded, the